IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

—THE—
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situated IN :: HOMJI :: STREET ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,130.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

P. & O.

IMPROVED SERVICE TO MARSEILLES & LONDON

COMMENCING with the departure of the "Salsette" from Bombay on 3rd January 1914, the Homeward P. & O. Mail steamers will be timed to arrive at MARSEILLES at Noon on FRIDAYS. This will bring into effect the following improved transits:—

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in . . . . . 13 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in 14 days
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in . . . 19 days
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in . . . . 20 days

Particulars of Sailings will be found advertised elsewhere in this paper.

For further information apply to

P. & O. S. N. CO., BOMBAY. A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
9th Dec.	ARCADIA ...	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	12000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	..
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA	8000		
17th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE..	6000	MOOLTAN.....	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000		
14th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12000	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA ..	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500		
28th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOLDAVIA	12000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MONGOLIA ..	10500
*29th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE		RETURN.	
	"A" rate.	"B" rate.	"A" rate.	"B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	501 or	466	851 or	743-8
To LONDON	627 or	593	909-8 or	782

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

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Benefits of free automatic life insurance, extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar Calcutta.

SHIPPING

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	1st Jan. '14
A Steamer			1st Feb. ,,
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	15th Jan. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	20th Feb.
*Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	1st Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	20th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	10th April
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	20th April
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	20th May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	1st June.

*Call at Karachi on the 22nd and leave on the 24th.

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sial about 1913.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	28th Jan.
China	6017	E. Tarabocchia	26th Feb
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Clunak	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	30th May.
Persia	5895	M. de Nardo	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. ,, 750
,, London via Trieste ..Rs. 379 to 644*
,, London via Trieste and back Rs. 903 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. ,, 525
,, London via Trieste Rs. 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. ,, 675
,, London via Trieste .. .. ,, 529 to 594†
,, London via Trieste and back .. ,, 833 to 963†

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauern, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. To sail about
China.....6017 E. Tarabocchia 6th Decr. 1913.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., 52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 8th Dec.	11 a.m.	*P. O. & C.M.
Kasara	1,195	Thurs. 11th Dec.	9 a.m.	† C.M.
Lines	2,143	Friday 12th Dec.	6 a.m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH

(Weekly)

S. S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 11th December, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Tuesday the 9th December, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday 11th Dec
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 25th ,,
†Purnea	3296	,, 8th Jan.
*Pentakota	3418	,, 22nd ,,

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY. 6th December, 1913.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SAILINGS, 1913-14.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
¶Trafford Hall	A 5321	.	27th Dec.
City of London	A & C 7497	21st Jan.	...
City of Birmingham	A & C 7475	23rd Feb.	31st Feb
City of Calcutta	A & C 7620	16th Mar	16th mar
Trafford Hall	A 5321	21st Mar.	...
City of Manchester	A & C 7497	.....	25th Mar
City of Paris	A & C 9632*	13th April	11th Apr
City of Karachi	A & C 5998	.....	22nd Apr
City of Lahore	A & C 8875	.....	29th Apr
City of Birmingham	A & C 7475	27th May	29th May

¶Calling at Genoa and Manchester.
*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

PARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ...	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly-qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Hornby Street, Fort.

FINGER RING NOVELTIES.

Finger rings are considered the most interesting of all forms of personal adornment and it is, therefore, only natural that they should carry sympathetic concern and value. As an ornament, and like the engagement ring which is never discarded, the finger ring can be worn at all times; it is not even considered out of place if worn with a morning gown when other gem-set jewelry would appear incongruous and out of taste.

The diamond still appears to be the favourite or popular gem for finger rings; it holds first place also, by selection, as the chief gem in most other forms of ornaments.

OUR COLLECTION OF DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS

is of unapproached quality. Though many show a decided preference for a ring set entirely with diamonds, there is also satisfaction to be found in costly coloured stones which are as full of beauty and symbolism as the *diamond*, which signifies light, innocence, life and joy. The *ruby*—signifying divine power and love, dignity and royalty. The *sapphire*—all heavenly virtues. The *emerald*—hopes of immortality. The *pearl*—purity, innocence and humility. Any of these gems set in the centre with a cluster of small diamonds encircling them or set in half hoop form, alternately with diamonds, make up quite attractively. The Persians esteemed these coloured stones more highly than the diamond and in the matter of choice give the diamond the fifth place. The Portuguese, in the order of preference, give the diamond the third place, the emerald first. There is a parallel to this at the present time, for the diamond is to-day far exceeded in price by the emerald and is almost equalled in price by the ruby, while the pearl of fine colour and skin outclasses all classic gems. These comparisons, of course, refer to gems of the same size and possessing the same perfection of form when cut.

Half an hour spent in looking over our unparalleled collection of Rings and other novelties of this Season's collection, will give you the utmost pleasure. We are told that novelty is always interesting, being an essential attribute to the beautiful. It is certainly the great parent of pleasure.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758,

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £450,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the reamining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS .....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR OF Burleigh, K.T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients

W. M. ANDERSON Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tilnling
Lioyaang	Tienstin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	,, ,,
Chester	125o	,, ,,
Devoe's	125o	,, ,,
Monkey	125o	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS BOXES containing a CAKE, CONFECTIONERY, CRACKERS, ETC., from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.

FANCY PRESENTATION BOXES of SWEETS and CHOCOLATES,
XMAS CRACKERS,
SANTA CLAUS STOCKINGS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS
for Table Decoration, etc., etc., etc.

X'mas List on application.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

UNDERSIGNED from Constantinople the COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, Bombay, have been instructed TO PAY, on and after December 14th the first Coupon for interest of 5 per cent. TURKISH GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The Coupons for interest and redemption MUST be presented together.

NOTICE.

OUR CLIENT HIS HIGHNESS THE THAKORE SAHEB OF MORVI who himself is a large creditor and shareholder of the INDIAN SPECIE BANK, Ld., has been requested by many creditors and shareholders of the said Bank to call a meeting of the creditors and shareholders to ascertain their views as to the best way of winding up the said Bank and as to all other matters relating thereto.

Notice is therefore hereby given that a MEETING of the creditors and shareholders of the said Bank will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December, 1913, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), at the premises, in Esplanade Road, lately occupied by Messrs. Evans, Fraser & Co., at which time and place all the creditors and shareholders of the said Bank are requested to attend.—Dated this 5th day of December, 1913.

WADIA, GHANDY & Co.
Solicitors to H. H. The Thakore Saheb of Morvi.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on MONDAY, the 15th day of December, 1913, for making certain alterations and additions to the existing wards and constructing a Cookroom and Mortuary with drainage and water fittings in the Maratha Hospital.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.INST.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 4th December, 1913.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for "Castor Oil," are invited for the SUPPLY of 50 TONS of CASTOR OIL (to be delivered in full by 15th February 1914), and will be received by the Agent in his Office at Lahore, Post Office, Naulakha, up to 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 5th January, 1914, at which date, time and place they will be opened, in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present. The Oil will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Depot, but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with terms noted in the form of Tender. The Oil to be supplied must be according to the following specification:—

(a). The Specific gravity at 60° Fahrenheit must not be less than 0·960 or above 0·970.

(b). The Viscosity by the Scale of Redwood's Viscometer at a temperature of 140° Fahrenheit should be from 330 to 345.

(c). The flashing temperature of the Oil must not be lower than 460° Fahrenheit by Abel's closed test.

(d). The revolving friction when raised from 80 to 200° Fahrenheit by Stapper's Oil testing Machine should not be less than 125 Revolutions per Fahrenheit.

Form of Tender with particulars of conditions of Contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each form.

Sample of the Oil tendered for legibly marked with the name and address of tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, not later than 12 noon on Monday the 5th January 1914 and should not be less than one gallon.

Earnest money as prescribed in form of tender should be remitted to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with tender for "Castor Oil" and his receipt should be attached to the form of tender.

Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of whole or any part of a Tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Dated 2nd December, 1913.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY OF COUNTRY SPIRIT.

TENDERS are now being invited by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay, for seven separate contracts for the MANUFACTURE and SUPPLY of COUNTRY SPIRIT, from the Distilleries in the Bombay Presidency proper to the Districts in that Presidency The contracts, Tenders for which must be received by the 16th February, 1914, will be for a period of three years (and in one case five years), commencing from the 1st April, 1915. Full particulars regarding these contracts may be obtained at, or on application to, the Office of the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.

H. O. QUIN,
Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Abkari.
Bombay, 15th November, 1913.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

To,
The Hon. Mr. FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We, the undersigned citizens of Bombay, have the honour to request you to convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of this City in the Town Hall, on an early day to give expression to the general feeling in regard to the treatment of Indians in South Africa and to make representations to Government, on the position of Indians in South Africa and in other British Colonies.

Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy	P M Mehta
Dinshaw Petit	Cowasjee Jehangir
Currimbhoy Ibrahim	Vithaldas D Thackersey
D J Tata	Ibrahim Rahimtoola
Bhalchandra Krishna	Stanley Reed
Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim	Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit
G S Rao	Goculdas K Parukh
Dinshaw Edulji Wachha	James A DMc Bain
C H Setalwad	N J Gamadia
Lalloobhoy Samuldas	Narotam Morarjee Goculdas
F F Gordon	H A Wadya
Abdulhusein Adamjee Peerbhoy	Hajee Suleman Abdul Wahed
Jehangir Bomanjee Petit	C M Cursetjee
Donald Fraser	Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim
K E Dadachanjee	Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy
Bhulabhoy J Desai	Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan
Dinshaw B P Master	D N Bahadurjee
Jehangir J Cursetjee	Vusantrao A abholker
Purshotamdas Thakordas	Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia
Cowasjee Jehangir (Jr.)	K Natrajan
Chunilal V Mehta	A J Billimoria
E M Moses	N V Gokhale
Ramchandra B Mantri	Rahimtoolla Currimbhoy Ibrahim
Huseinbhoy Abdullabhoy Laljee	Hunsraj Pragjee Thackersey
Madhavjee D Thackersey	S R Bomanjee
F M Kanga	Karmali Peerbhoy
V K Vandekar	S S Batlivala
G K Devadhar	Nadirshaw H E Sukhia
Sheriff Devjee Kanjee	Moreshwar C Javle
H P Mody	Morarjee Veljee
Salebhoy K Barodawala	Manubhoy Nanabhoy
Hiralal Dayabhoy Nanavatti	Gulamhusein Currimbhoy Ibrahim
J H Vakil	Punsey H Meisheri
Khimjee Hirjee Kayani	

and many others.

In accordance with the above requisition I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Bombay, in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th December, 1913, at 5-30 P. M. (S. T.).

FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 5th December, 1913.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's Bill of Landing per s.s. "AMBRA" of the Hungarian-Levant Line are requested to apply to this office for Delivery Orders and take Delivery of their CARGO, from the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 6.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

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Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL" now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dress-making advice, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30: 8-30: 10.
THREE SHOWS.
BUMPER FILM PROGRAMME TO SUIT ALL TASTES.

"O. H. M. S."
A thrilling melodrama.
The film that won the gold medal at the Olympia Exhibition this year.
A BRITISH FILM ABOUT BRITISH GRIT.

HERO WORSHIP.
M. Prince, the King of Laughter, appears in a rollicking comedy.

MAX AS MUSICIAN.
Max is a programme in himself.
Worth a guinea a minute.
The little man with the big laugh,
LITTLE ZOLA.

Have you seen him?
Have you heard him?
If not, DO IT NOW.

THAT IS ONLY A SELECTION THERE IS PLENTY MORE.

TOWN HALL
BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT
SATURDAY, Dec. 6th.
AND
MONDAY, Dec. 8th.
AT
9-30 P. M.
THE
ENGLISH SEXTETTE
(under distinguished Patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR.)
A CLASSICAL AND HUMOUROUS ENTERTAINMENT.
SEATS—Rs. 5, 3, and 2
From ROSE & Co., where plan can be seen

MATHILDE
OR
FALSE FRIEND'S FATE!
3,500 FEET LONG DRAMA
AT
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.
"ALL IN VAIN"
A THRILLING CIRCUS ROMANCE.
NEVER SEEN BEFORE.
NEW PROGRAMME REPLETE WITH SENSATIONS.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY MATINEE
5-15 to 6-45
and
7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.
SANDHURST ROAD
Telephone No. 1266.

HAVE YOU GOT THAT "TIRED FEELING," "LACK OF ENERGY" AND "WEARINESS?"

Then surely it is the significance of poor appetite. The sure way to acquire a good appetite is to take the most healthful and up-building tonic,

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

the best tonic digestive medicine yet known. They gently soothe the tired nerves, make digestion easy, give strength and vigour to the system, and impart youthful beauty.

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LEO, JAN, AND MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY
WILL POSITIVELY REAPPEAR ON
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AND FOLLOWING FOUR NIGHTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

PRICES:—Private Boxes, Rs. 20 to Rs. 60; Stalls, Rs. 10 and Rs. 7; Dress Circle, Rs. 5; Balcony, Rs. 4; Gallery, Rs. 2.
BOX PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

THE GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA
(Indian Academy of Music)
WILL HOLD
A GRAND CONCERT
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 9-30 P. M. (S. T.)
AT THE FRAMJI COWASJI HALL
in aid of
THE SOUTH AFRICAN FUND.
It is to be hoped that it will evoke substantial public support.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1913-14.

THE BOMBAY RACING SEASON will consist of 15 days, commencing on SATURDAY, 13th December, 1913, and ending on SATURDAY, 7th March, 1914.
EXTRA MEETINGS, 10 DAYS, and BOMBAY RACES, 5 DAYS.

SEASON TICKETS.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued at the following rates:—

WHOLE SEASON, 15 DAYS' RACING.

Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 45 each.
Non-Members of the Turf Club. Rs. 50 each.
Ladies ... ... Rs. 15 each

(Bombay Races only 11th, 14th, 18th, 21st and 25th February, 1914.)

Members of the Turf Club... Rs. 25 each
Non-Members of the Turf Club. Rs. 25 each
Ladies ... ... Rs. 5 each

To MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, a ticket will be issued; to NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB, a book containing Coupons for each day.

SEASON TICKETS and BOOKS of COUPONS are not transferable.

LADIES' tickets are NOT AVAILABLE for CHILDREN.

No TICKETS or BOOKS of COUPONS will be issued without payment.

Season tickets and Books of Coupons may be had only on application to—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C., Byculla, Bombay

DAY TICKETS.

The Rates of Admission are as follows:—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings.	Rs. a.	Bombay Races.	Rs. a.
Gentleman ...	5 0	Gentleman ...	6 0
Lady	2 0	Lady... ...	3 0
Lawn	1 0	Lawn... ...	1 0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Bombay Extra Meetings.	Rs. a.	Bombay Races.	Rs. a.
Gentleman ...	1 8	Gentleman ...	1 8
Lady	1 0	Lady ...	1 0

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gates only.

N. B.—All Tickets of Admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary, Western India Turf Club
Bombay, 20th November, 1913.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL POX, PLAGUE,
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

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CARDS
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DIARIES
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A DRAMA OF INTENSE HUMAN INTEREST
AT THE FOOT OF THE SCAFFOLD
The story of a man who almost became a victim of circumstantial evidence.
DEEP PATHOS! STIRRING SCENES!
THE COMICS THIS WEEK ARE "GREAT."
HAWKEYE FALLS IN LOVE | SAMMY'S PHYSICAL CULTURE.
TWO GOOD LAUGHTER-MAKERS.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS:—SATURDAY and SUNDAY 5-30 to 6-30.
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ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell); Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.
GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

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Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

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PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

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FUNDS.....£ 13,300,000.
Apply for Prospectus to
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ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER
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Low Premiums.
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Last Year's business, Rs. 83,00,000
The Low Premiums and Liberal Conditions of the
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Prospectus, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
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Charing Cross Road,
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FOR SALE.
OWNER ORDERED HOME.
A 3½ H. P. 2 spd 1913, B. S. A MOTOR CYCLE, and ENDURANCE SIDE CAR, with speedometer (Jones) lamps, horn and back reflector, not yet run 300 miles, bought a month ago in Bombay, and registered No. 2803. Cost Rs. 1,140. Will accept Rs. 1,000 and give a spare tyre and 3 good inner tubes to buyer within 3 days. NO OFFERS. Apply to Box 710, care of this Paper.

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STANLEY HOUSE
BRIDGE OF ALLAN, STIRLINGSHIRE.
A HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL on modern lines. Classical or Commercial education given. Special care given to boys from abroad. Athletics a speciality. All particulars and prospectus on application to THE HEADMASTER, THE LORD MONCREIFF, B.A. Oxon.
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WANTED, for MARRIED COUPLE, BOARD and RESIDENCE, Colaba preferred. Terms must be moderate. Two rooms with bath-room attached without board would suit. Apply—
DHUN BUILDING,
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TO BE LET:—ROSARIO COTTAGE with Furniture, at Matheran, for both cold and hot seasons or either. Apply to—
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TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
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TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 P. M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
One knitting machine.
On account and risk of the concerned.
8 cases, two casks and 2 tins varnish blue green lake, violet, bronze blue, newnongenta, burnt sinna blue green tiny, silk green, veridine lake, etc. litho and tip, ink.
M. A. Co. 83/291 No. 4—One case embroidery.
AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)
1 second-hand English built rubber-tyred square landau, by Kesterton in good order.
1 rubber-tyred bicycle wheels newly built landau, in very good order.
1 motor fashion newly built carriage, complete with hood in very good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 Gent's bicycle, nearly new, in good order.
1 Surty cow with calf.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at the Junction of Gowalia Tank Road, and Forjet Street and known as "Pithawalla Hill."
Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Kt., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th December, 1913, at 4 P. M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable freehold building plots:—
As shortly there will be a Tram Terminus near the Gowalia Tank, these plots are, therefore, very convenient for people residing on these premises.

Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.
1	1,023	11	604	21	551
2	540	12	500	22	560
3	550	13	666	23	846
4	495	14	666	24	795
5	560	15	666	25	875
6	673	16	633	26	815
7	710	17	656	27	813
8	720	18	616	28	789
9	720	19	512	29	705
10	706	20	524		

The above plots are now on view.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Executors or to the Undersigned.

ON COMMISSION SALE.
One handsome strong rubber tyred bicycle wheels square Brougham by "Press", in excellent condition. Original price Rs. 1,800.
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BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 6th December, 1913.

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Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m
SATURDAY. 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

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PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
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Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir!" sounds too business like.

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HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Re. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

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CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

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Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS", LONDON.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Shwedagon, 1999 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, arrived in harbour on Friday from Rangoon with a cargo bulk oil.

The steamer Cliftonia, 2,774 tons, Captains O. Jone's arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's Steamer Ambra 3440 tons, Captain T. A. Airtic, arrived in harbour on Friday from Trieste, with a general cargo.

The steamer Athenas, 2,477 tons, Captain Zarlies, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's., steamer Salsette, 2,341 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, arrived in harbour on Friday from Aden with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Birkenfels, 3,545 tons tons, Captain C. Masilius will sail to-day for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's., steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley sailed on Friday for Karachi with a general cargo, mail and passengers.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Pelorus.....Cmdr Hill.....R Navy
Rewa..... .....Capt Thos Kerr... Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 5.

Ambra .....3480 Airtec .....
Athamas ....2476 Zarlies ..... T M and Co
Arcadia.....4172 Barcham...Aden.. 6-12 ..... P and O Co
Albert Trevers...2448 Questa .....T M Co
Birkenfels .....3546 Manlier... W & A G & Co
Baron Fairlie ..2323 Foley .....W and A G Co
Caledonia .....2439 Dowel l... . P and O Co
Chindwara.....3307 Williams.....M M & Co
Cliftonian ...2774 Jones.....
Hoseineo .....994 Fanning ...T Morrison & Co
Imani.....2979 Lyons T Morrison & Co
Inverness... ..2410 Venus...W and A G and Co
Khosrou . 2410 Hannah...Jeddah...T M and Co
Kanzler .....1865 S Smith... Jeddah...W M K
Killin.....2257 Wilson ...W & A G and Co
Koweit ..... 2336 Browes.....A M and
Norfolk .....2526 Buckley ...W & A G & Co
Nairn...3627 Lassen.....W and A G and Co
Nairungi ..... 2862 Nicoll .....T M and Co
Orangemoor.....2576 Moffatt.....W & A G & Co
Shwedagon.....1999 Creagh..... S P O and Co
Salsette ..... 2391 Vine..... P and O Co
Sutherland ..2277 Longstaff W and A G and Co
St Fechans.....2307 Sutherland P and O C
Stephanotis 2584 Goodridge ..A Yule and Co
Stilla..... 2065 Bestali ... ...A L S N Co
Solfels.....2336 Telmiel.....W and A G Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 5.

PRINCES DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Santhia	3321	Robertson	...Calcutta	8-12	M M and Co
B Hidalgo	3761	Harbord	.....	J F and Co
C&K Chin	3971	Tarabochia	...Kobe	8-12	A L S N Co
D & E Ostmark	2006	Peter	...Karachi	7-12	W and A G and Co
F Clan macbeth	2381	Redford	...	J F & Co
K Inaba Maru	3837	Tominaga	.. Kobe	13-12	N Y K Aisha
P Braunfels	3538	Oltmann	...Karachi	18-12	W & A G & Co
M India	4198	Talbot	.....	P and O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Gymeric	2585	Osborne	...Calcutta	..N F O Muncherjee and Sons
2	Urlana	3383	Pratt	..8-12	.....Galle... M M and Co
2	Okara	3438	Downing	8-12	..... M M & Co
5	Clan Gordon	2285	Walker	...Antwerp ... 6-12	...J F and Co
8	Habsburg	3395	Seberich	...Trieste ... 16-12	..A L S N Co
9	Scharzfels	3643	Kuppener	...Hamburg... 10-12	...W and A G & Co
10&11	Glympia	3259	Kinnaird	13-12	W & A G Co
13	Egypt	4307	Summers	...Shanghai	...17-12 P & O Co
14	Praesident	2086	Schust	...Durban	..7-12 ... A Strandes and Co
15	Barbarigo	2821	Gallo	..Cal	6-12...S N Co

H W P D

Netravati	699	Fakira	.....		Bo S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	.....	Repairing	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Samsoodin	...	B'nagar...	6-12 Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati	443	Ebrahim	...	K'chi...	7-12 .. Bo S N Co Ld

Offside K

Kt of the Thistle	4236	Baker	...New Castle...	T M and Co

M W D D

Homayun	2154	Hannah	...Jed...	11-12 ..... T M and Co

Dock Gate

Baroda	1890	Harscroft	...Sus...	M M and Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Athamas	Zarlies	C'cutta Nov 22
5	Ambra	Airtic	Trieste Nov 8
	Cliftonia	Jones	C'mbo Nov 30
	Shwedagon	Creagh	R'goon Nov 24
	Salsette	Vine	Aden Nov 30

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
5	Heim	Erikson	Bangkok
	Strathavon	Davies	Dunkirk
	Linga	Manley	Karachi

The following vessels obtained portclearances on Friday :—

Steamer Birkenfels Masilius for Calcutta etc

The following vessels began to load on Friday :—

Steamer Kosura to arrive for Persian Gulf
do Cliftonian for Liverpool etc
do Norfolk for Liverpool etc
do Solfels for Bango a etc

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chupra arrived at Antwerp on the afternoon of the 3rd instant

The P & O Co's steamer Palma arrived at Suez from the Colombo on the morning of the 4th instant

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 2nd instant

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Calcutta homeward bound sailed from Port Said day light on the 2nd instant

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—11 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 18 bales wool, N Gambhirmas; 39 bales, wool, D Kundaumal; 121 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 25 bales cottonfly, 55 bales cotton waste, Pulse and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olymia s—5 bales cotton twists, The Swadeshi Mills Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—165 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olymphia s—2,000 groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

Caledonia s—75 cwts apricot kernals, M H Dehdashti, 279 cwts gum karay Grindlay and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—12 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 63 cwts garnets, G Madhowji and Co; 42 bales fishmaws, H Visram; 60 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 70 bales hemp, M Lalchand.

FOR VALETTA.

Caledonia s—35 bales cotton twist, S J David and Co.

FOR HULL.

Cliftonian s— 37,500 cwts cottonseed Arjoon Khimi.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Cliftonian s—2,800 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co.

FOR GARSTON.

Norfolk s—6,400 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Persepolis s—700 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—115 bales cotton, 1,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Scharzfels s—2,000 cwts jinjillyseed, 2,000 cwts groundnuts, B S Lloyd and Co; 27 cwts tin plate cuttings C G Sheth.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ostmark s—65 cwts gandhy medicine, B Givandas and Co; 460 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—550 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 690 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 575 cwts gum olibanum, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Egypt s—300 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Tata sons and Co.

Inaba Maru s—200 bales cotton, Tata sons and Co; 200 bales cotton, D D Currenee and Co; 300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 250 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 2200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Egypt s—100 bales cotton, Tata sons and Co.

Inaba Maru s—650 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YAKKAICHI.

Inaba Maru s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 75 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha

FOR MOJI.

Inaba Maru s—300 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Inaba Maru s—67 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—DEC. 5.

Steamer Attita, from Fiume Agent—A L S N Co; 21,750 bags sugar.

Steamer Stephanotis from Calcutta Agents—Andrew Yule and Co. 5,692 tons coal.

Steamer Shwedagon, from Rangoon Agents—The Indo Burmah P Co Ld: 1,049,627 igts Burma Kerosine in Bulk, 15,963 tins 4,992 drums petrol, 500 drums benzine, 350 casks lubricating oil, 150 cases candles, 58 cases white wax.

Steamer Athamas from Calcutta Agents—Turner Morrison and Co. 6,283 tons coal.

Steamer Solfels from New York via Karachi Agents—W and A Graham and Co. 1878 barrels, 350 cases lubricating oil, 11 cases 2 crates paints, 625 bales 47 cases domestics, 308 boxes 55 packages clocks, 1 box 17 cases lamp, 65 cases 13 package 1 box drugs, 2,000 cases oil colza, 19 cases floor oil, 2 cases tobacco, 1 case cigarettes, 56 cases grease, 740 cases purafin wax, 30 barrels wax, 7 cases locks, 7 cases soap 50 cases oaks, 9 cases paper, 135 cases 575 drums drugs.

NOTIFICATION.

The following notification has been issued :—

Owing to the present financial crisis His Highness' Government deem it necessary to contradict the rumours circulated by certain interested parties regarding the withdrawal of Government support to the Bank of Baroda, Ltd. All such rumours are entirely groundless, and the action of endeavouring thus to mislead the public meets with the strong disapproval of His Highness Government. It is therefore notified for general information that the Bank of Baroda continue to enjoy the full confidence and support of the Baroda Government.

(Sd.) B. L. GUPTA,
DEWAN,

2nd December, 1913.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HARRISON—Nov. 13, at 3 Castle Hill Avenue, Folkestone, the wife of Rupert St. Clair Harrison, of Ceylon, of a son.

WHITTY—Nov. 15, at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, the wife of John Tarlton Whitty, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

BRANCKER—Nov. 18, at Edgecombe, Newbury, to Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Brancker, of Thurnby House, Leicester, a daughter.

LLOYD—Nov. 18, at 9 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, the wife of Major T. O. Lloyd, of Minard, of a daughter.

MALLOCK—Nov. 17, at Latimer House, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, the wife of Major (temporary Lieut.-Col.) A. M. Raymond Mallock, Royal Field Art., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEAMISH—CAITHNESS—Nov. 12, at Holy Trinity, Paddington, Sackville Edward Cecil Hamilton Beamish, son of the late Admiral Beamish, C.B., to Beatrix, daughter of the late Mr. J. E. Caithness, of Calcutta and London, and of Mrs. J. E. Caithness, 13 Porchester Square, W.

HOWARD—CARSON—Nov. 12, at the Kilmacolm Parish Church, Major Henry Martin Howard, Army Ordnance Department, to Una Margaret, daughter of D. S. Carson, C.A., J.P., of St. Oswalds, Kilmacolm, Renfrewshire.

KEMP—PAULL—Nov. 13, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Walter Lowther Kemp, of Ospringe, Woking, and of Singapore, son of the late Charles Lowther Kemp, to Kathleen Agnes Emily, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard James Paull, of 12 Hyde Park Place, W., and late of Whyteleafe, Surrey.

DEATHS.

HILL—Nov. 9, in Africa, Oliver Charles Rowley Hill, lieutenant Royal Art., and Gambia Company, West African Frontier Force, the dearly loved fourth son of Lieut.-Col. Rowley R. C. Hill and Mrs. Hill, of Hamble House, Hamble, aged 29.

HORDERN—Nov. 17, at Bury House, Alverstoke, Peter Hordern, formerly Director of Public Instruction, Burma, youngest son of the late Rev. Joseph Hordern, of Burton Agnes, aged 76.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	3-45	18-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)... ...	6-40	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-25	8-0
Mamnad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab.		*
do, do. for Calcutta.		*
do. do. for Madras...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

[In force from 1st December 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-50	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-55	21-45

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. M. Thomason V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B.B. & C.I. Ry. Vols. will play the followin programme of music under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March.....Entry of the Gladiators	..... Lotter
Overture ...Light Cavalry	..... Suppe
Valse .....Lyristrata	..... Lincke
Selection ...Melodious Memories	..Finck
Dance.....des Apaches	..... Clarke
Selection ...The Girl in the Train	...Strauss
Bolero .....Le Matetier	..... Southworth

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and officers, the Band of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. E. Dowsall Bandmaster will play the following programmes of music commencing at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) to-day (with admision fee) :—

March.....Greetings from Egypt	..Tobisch
Overture.....Semeramide	..... Rossini
Mazurka.....La Czarina	..... Ganno
Grand Selection.....	..Faust..... Gounod
Valse .....Luxumbourg	..... Lehar
Hungarian Rhapsody..No 1	..... Liszt
Melodies (from) ...The Duchess of Dantzic	..... Caryll

MUSIC AT BANDRA.—The Imperial Band will play the following programme of music at the Bandra Point to-morrow (Sunday) commencing at 5-45 p. m. (S. T.) under the direction of Mr. D.C. Menezes, Bandmaster :—

March.....Soldier in the Park	...Monckton
Overture ...Poet and Peasant	..... Suppe
Valse .....Souge d'Automne	..... Joyce
Selection ...The Casino Girl	.....Englande
Song .....Alice Where Art Thou ?	..... Morelli
Characteristic.....The Whistler and his Dog	..... Betton
Two Steps...The Cockney Band	...Valentin
Galop.....John Peel	..... Hunt

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

DISPUTE OVER THE NEW DOCK CONSTRUCTION.

At the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justic Davar disposed of a suit filed by N. C. Pramanick, a contractor, against Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves, contractors for the construction of the new docks, for the recovery of Rs. 2,11,396-14-4 as damages.

Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Dhanjisha and Batliwala, appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Barrow, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., represented the defendants.

It was stated in the plaint that by an agreement, dated April 2, 1906, between the plaintiff and one Pethaji Okada and the defendants, the plaintiff and Pethaji bound themselves to execute certain works and to supply materials and labour when required by the defendants in respect of the wet docks under construction by the defendants. The defendants in the agreement bound themselves to supply certain materials and to do certain other things. By condition No. 1 of the agreement the defendants undertook to supply all stones for rubble and facework, as required by the plaintiff, and mortar mixed, and ground; but as the defendants could not make and supply the mortar as required by the plaintiff during the progress of the work, they entrusted the plaintiff with its preparation. By condition No. 6 the plaintiff was to have the use of a crane to be supplied by the defendants free of charge, for handling heavy stones. By condition No. 2 the defendants undertook to keep the trenches clear with the water and to do all pumping for that purpose. During the progress of the work the defendants failed to keep the trenches clear with the result that the plaintiff could not proceed with his work and his labourers, who had been recruited from up-country at the defendants' request, had to sit idle and the plaintiff was obliged to pay their wages and make advances to them to prevent then from leaving Bombay. When the work was commenced, it was agreed between the parties that the bills in respect of work done from time to time, should be made out by the defendants every fortnight and submitted to the plaintiff and that on his acceptance of the same as correct, payment was to be made by the defendants.

In July 1907 the defendants asked the plaintiff to undertake for the dry dock work similar to what he was doing for the wet dock, and in a letter from the defendants to the plaintiff, the defendants offered to the plaintiff the guarantee of the trench and masonry of the dry dock on condition that the plaintiff did the earth-work at a reasonable rate. The plaintiff verbally agreed to carry out the earthwork at a reasonable rate, the defendant agreeing that a formal agreement for the dry dock should be drawn up later on and the defendants gave to the plaintiff the contract. During the progress of the work on both the docks the plaintiff had repeatedly to complain to the defendants of their failure to carry out the work and supply the materials that they had bound themselves to carry out and supply.

The defendants in their statement denied that they requested the plaintiff in July 1907 to undertake for the dry dock work similar to what he was doing for the wet dock, nor did they agree to give him the same. They admitted that it was verbally agreed that the plaintiff should carry out work on the site of the dry dock according to the rate agreed. They therefore submitted that the suit should be dismissed.

By consent a decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 90,000. The parties to bear their own costs.

A PARTNERSHIP CLAIM.

Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday, disposed of a partnerships suit filed by Sakinabai daughter of Mahomedali Abdul husain and others against Noorbhai Abdulhusein, and five others.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai with Mr. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, appeared for the plaintiffs; while the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman with Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., defended.

The plaintiffs stated that Noorbhoy and his three brothers carried on business as Abdul Husein Shaikh Jivanji and Co., at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo and the Maldive Islands. One of the brothers (Mahomedali) died intestate about March 1910, leaving widow (Rehmatbai) and daughter (Sakinabai the plaintiff) as his heirs according to Shiah Mahomedan Law. In September 1910 a posthumus son was born to Mahomedali but died two or three days after his birth. The widow of Mahamedali died a few days later leaving as her heir the plaintiff Sakinabai. After the death of Mahomedali the business was carried on by the surviving partners, viz., the defendants Nos. 1, 2, and 3. They further said that on the death of the deceased the partnership was dissolved and the plaintiffs were entitled to the share of the deceased in partnership. The first three defendants who were partners in the firm of Abdul Husein Shaikh Jiwanji, were adjudicated insolvents on June 6, 1911 and their estate became vested in the official assignie who is the fourth defendant. The plaintiffs were informed that if proper accounts of the partnership were taken as at the date of the death of the deceased, a large sum, amounting to more than two lakhs of rupees, would be found due as the share of the deceased in the profits and assets of the partnership.

The plaintiffs therefore prayed that it might be declared that the partnership firm of Abdul Husein Shaikh Jiwanji do stand dissolved from March 17, 1910, the date of the death of the deceased, that the partnership he wound up and all accounts taken. They further prayed that it might be declared that the deceased's share in the partnership assets is not affected nor was it liable for any charge or equitable mortgage claimed by defendants Nos. 5 and 6, respectively. That a receiver be appointed, and pending the final disposal of the suit the defendants be restrained from selling or dealing with the immoveable properties.

The defendants Nos. 5 and 6 in their written statement admitted that on proper accounts being taken two lakhs of rupees would be found due as the share of the deceased in the profits and assests of the partnership. They further said that the firm of Abdul Hussain Shaikh Jiwanji was heavily involved at the time of Mahomedali's death, and on proper accounts being taken a considerable sum would be found due by the estate of deceased to the firm. They denied that the immoveable properties were the assets of the partnership. They submitted that the one-fourth share of the plaintiffs in the properties was liable for equitable mortgages in their favour. They therefore counter-claimed from the plaintiffs a sum of Rs. 10,000 by way of damages that these defendants had suffered and they also counterclaimed for a declaration that one-fourth share of the plaintiffs in the properties was liable for the equitable mortgages in their (these defendants) favour.

His Lordship dismissed the suit against defendants Nos. 5 and 6 with costs, and ordered the plaintiffs to pay to these defendants Rs. 1,000 as damages.

CAUSE LIST—DEC. 6.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

After the Camber Matter is Over.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Special Com.'s Report.

1113-12—Smetham B and Co, Keshow Raghoba vs Kasinath Ganpatrao K Kanga and S.

Long Causes.

223-06—Payne and Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Moosa Haji, Baishanker; Matubhai J and M.

621-13—Jamshedji R and D, Ramkisondas Gopaldas vs Shymlal Mohanlal, Madhowji K and C.

336-13—Mulla and M. Minocher Merwanji vs Pestonji Dunjibhoy and Co. Wadia G and Co.

79-13—Judah and S. Manaji Jagannath Bhatkar vs Laxmon Ramji Bhatkar. Purmanand and Co; Smetham B and Co.

1180-12—Jamshedji R and D. Ragunath Premji and Co. vs Shivnarayen Parboolal, Edgelow G W and Co.

783-13—Judah and S Balaji Dhondiba vs Pandooji Ravji. Jamshedji R and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

761-13—Jamshedji, S R Bomanji vs Joharmal Mulchand, Madhowji

Long Cause.

810-11—Shroff Nandibai vs Vasanji Haridas Mansukhlal.

1280-12—Dikshit, Khanderao Nana Moroba vs Vasantrao Nana Moroba, Daphtary.

150-12—Sabins and G. Krishnabai Mahadev Mohite and ors. vs. Ganpat Mahadev Mohite T. and ors. Shamrao M. and H.

355-11—Payne and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Shroff D and D

498-13—Diksit and P Mangaldas Ranchordas and others vs Manek Ghellabhai, Maneklal and Tyabji.

390-13—Little and Co, Messrs Weld and Co vs Girdharilal Narayendas Tyabji and Co.

1222-12—D G Mantri Moreshwar Narayen vs Gajanan Narayen Little and Co.

1319-12—Edgelow, Jeewabhoy Vadilal and anr vs The New Piece Goods Bazar—Payne.

43-13—Edgelow, Jeewabhoy Vadilal vs The New Piece Goods Bazar—Payne.

POLICE COURTS.

SHIKAR AT THE BUNDER.

Before Messrs. D. M. Inglis and W. A. M. Lattey, Honorary Magistrates, on Thursday, Deputy-Inspector Home charged Mr. G. Dunsmore with discharging a firearm in a public place. A complaint had been made at the Colaba police station that a dog had been shot, and the charge was made against Mr. Dunsmore as the result of subsequent enquiries. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge of firing from his house, stating that he did so to kill crows. He denied shooting the dog. The accused was warned and discharged.

THEFT OF TRACTS.

Shivram Luxman, a sepoy employed by Messrs. Coutts and Co., was charged before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a quantity of tracts, packets of tea, and some table linen, valued at Rs. 376, from Messrs. Coutts and Co.'s godowns.

It appears that an assistant of the International Bible Students' Society saw some tracts and pages of books being used as packing paper by a shop-keeper in Agiary Street, Fort. The tracts in question were stored in Coutts' godowns and that firm was informed of the incident. The matter was reported to the police and the theft was traced to the accused, who pleaded "guilty." He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED EXPOSURE OF A CHILD.

A Hindu woman named Awibai was charged before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at Mazagon, with exposing her new-born babe. A newly born child was found in a lavatory of a chawl in DeLisle Road on the night of the 3rd instant. It was taken to the Bai Motlabai Hospital where it died on Thursday night. At the inquest it was ascertained that death was due to premature birth and exposure. The accused had been in the chawl for about fifteen days before the child, which was alleged to be hers, was found.

The hearing was adjourned

GIRL WIFE'S DEATH.

HUSBAND'S EXPLANATION AT THE INQUEST.

The Coroner's inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of a Mahomedan girl, named Fatmabai, aged eleven, wife of one Abdeally Abdul Kadar, who died on the 16th ultimo at the Sir J. J. Hospital as a result of burns, was concluded yesterday.

It may be recalled that the girl on admission to the hospital stated that she received the burns through her clothes catching fire while she was cooking, but afterwards changed her story and said her husband has poured kerosine oil on her clothes and then set them on fire.

Abdeally, the husband of the girl, said on the day on which the accident occurred the girl went to a relative's house where a meeting of the jamat had been called to consider her demand for a divorce. The jamat told the witness to take the girl home and that she wanted a caning. Witness took her home and caned her. He then went to his factory to prepare his spindle; and while there, heard his wife's cries. He ran home and found that her clothes were burning and that some neighbours were trying to put the fire out. He took his wife to the hospital but being afraid of the police ran away to Itarsi where he was arrested and brought back to Bombay.

The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL

M. D. & S. R. U. of P.

(lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform the Bombay residents that he has OPENED a SURGERY. He is specialised in Gynæcology, Skin, Specific and Secret Diseases.

He is an able Gynæcological Surgeon; and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,
MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

If You Want A Drink

that is a good Drink—a healthy Drink—a tasty Drink—a Drink that stimulates, strengthens, refreshes, and leaves a pleasant flavour—ask for

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

Wherever you are, wherever you may be, Horlick's is always ready—a little water, and it is made in a minute. You can flavour it with any fruit essence, it combines delightfully. In most countries, in hot or cold weather, Horlick's is asked for at all times of the day—at 11 o'clock when Nature requires a little revivifying; again at lunch; some take it with their afternoon tea, and as a nightcap there is nothing more soothing to the nerves. In the East, where it is absolutely necessary not to overheat the body, Horlick's Malted Milk proves itself a veritable boon. It cannot become affected by the weather—it is just made of cereals and the best full cream milk in perfect combination, and sold in powder form. Horlick's restores the overworked system—the tired body—and gives one a new lease of life. It is absolutely delicious to the taste, so cooling and refreshing.

Two or three glasses of Horlick's will aid you in keeping well, because its wonderful restorative influence gives you richer blood and stronger nerves, so necessary to perfect health.

Don't let another day go by, but order a bottle of Horlick's Malted Milk, which is put up in three sizes, and can be obtained from all Chemists and Stores.

Untouched by Hand.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Jobore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		" Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Hoilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Pukot
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Madras	Singapore
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping. (P.M.S.)
Hamburg	Medan	Tientsin
Hankow		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal city of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m
SATURDAY. 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

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BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS", LONDON.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Shwedagon, 1999 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh, arrived in harbour on Friday from Rangoon with a cargo bulk oil.

The steamer Cliftonia, 2,774 tons, Captains O. Jone's arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's Steamer Ambra 3440 tons, Captain T. A. Airtic, arrived in harbour on Friday from Trieste. with a general cargo.

The steamer Athemas, 2,477 tons, Captain Zarlies, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's., steamer Salsette, 2,341 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, arrived in harbour on Friday from Aden with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Birkenfels, 3,545 tons tons, Captain C. Masilius will sail to-day for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's., steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley sailed on Friday for Karachi with a general cargo, mail and passengers.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Pelorus.....Camdr Hill,.....R Navy
Rewa..... .....Capt Thos Kerr.., Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 5.

Ambra .....3480 Airtec .....
Athamas .....2476 Zarlies ..... T M and Co
Arcadia.....4172 Barcham,..Aden.. 6-12 .....
P and O Co
Albert Travers...2448 Questa .....T M Co
Birkenfels .....3546 Manlier... W & A G & Co
Baron Fairlie ..2323 Foley .....W and A G Co
Caledonia .....2439 Dowel l... . P and O Co
Dhiadwars.....3307 Williams..... M M & Co
Cliftonian ...2774 Jones.....
Hoseineo .....994 Fanning ...T Morrison & Co
Imani.....2979 Lyons ...T Morrison & Co
Inverness... ..2410 Venus...W and A G and Co
Khosrou . 2410 Hannah...Jeddah...T M and Co
Kanzler .....1865 S Smith... Jeddah...W M K
Killin.....2357 Wilson ...W & A G and Co
Koweit .....2336 Brewes.....A M and
Norfolk .....2526 Buckley ...W & A G & Co
Nairn...3627 Lassen.....W and A G and Co
Nairungi ..... 2862 Nicoll .....T M and Co
Orangemoor.....2576 Moffatt.....W & A G & Co
Shwedagon.....1999 Creagh..... S P O and Co
Salsette ..... 2391 Vine..... ... P and O Co
Sutherland ..2277 Longstaff W and A G and Co
St Fe elens.....2307 Sutherland P and O C
Stephanotis 2584 Good idge ..A Yule and Co
Stilla..... 2065 Bestali ... ...A L S N Co
Solfels.....2336 Telmiel.....W and A G Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 5.

PRINCES DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Santhia	3321	Robertson	Calcutta	8-12	M M and Co
S Hidalgo	3761	Harbord			J F and Co
C&K Chin	2871	Tarabocchia	Kobe	8-12	A L S N Co
D & E Ostmark	2006	Peter	Karachi	7-12	W and A G and Co
F Clan macbeth	2881	Redford			J F & Co
K Inaba Maru	2837	Tominaga	Kobe	13-12	N Y K Isha
P Braunfels	3538	Oltman	Karachi	18-12	W & A G & Co
M India	4198	Talbot			P and O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gymeric	2585	Osborne	Calcutta	N F O Munchar jee and Sons
2 Udana	3383	Pratt	8-12	Galle... M M and Co
2 Okara	3438	Downing	8-12	M M & Co
5 Clan Gordon	2285	Walkee	Antwerp	J F and Co
8 Habsburg	2395	Seberich	Trieste	A L S N Co
9 Scharzfels	3643	Kuppener	Hamburg	W and A G & Co
10&11 Glympia	3269	Kinnaird	13-12	W & A G Co
18 Egypt	4207	Summers	Shanghai	17-12 P & O Co
14 Presicdent	2086	Schutt	Durban	7-12 A Strandes and Co
15 Barbarigo	2821	Gallo	Cal 6-12	S N Co

H W P D

Netravati	699	Fakira	Bo S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hossein	Repairing Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Samsoodin	Bnagar 6-12 Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati	443	Ebrahim	K'chi 7-12 Bo S N Co Ld

Offside K

Kt of the Thistle	4286	Baker	New Castle... T M and Co

M W D D

Homayun	2154	Hannah	Jed 11-12 T M and Co

Dock Gate

Baroda	1890	Harscroft	Sus... M M and Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Athamas	Zarlies	C'cuttaNov 22
5	Ambra	Airtic	Trieste Nov 8
	Cliftonia	Jones	C'mbo Nov 30
	Shwedagon	Creagh	R'goon Nov 24
	Salsette	Vine	Aden Nov 30

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
5	Heim	Erikson	Bangkok
	Strathavon	Davies	Dunkirk
	Linga	Manley	Karachi

The following vessels obtained portclearances on Friday :—

Steamer Birkenfels Masilius for Calcutta etc

The following vessels began to load on Friday :—

Steamer Kasara to arrive for Persian Gulf
do Cliftonian for Liverpool etc
do Norfolk for Liverpool etc
do Solfels for Rangoon etc

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chupra arrived at Antwerp on the afternoon of the 3rd instant

The P & O Co's steamer Palma arrived at Suez from the Colombo on the morning of the 4th instant

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 2nd instant

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Calcutta homeward bound sailed from Port Said day light on the 2nd instant

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—11 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 18 bales wool, N Gambhirmas; 39 bales, wool, D Kundanmal; 121 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 25 bales cottonfly, 55 bales cotton waste, Pulse and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olymia s—5 bales cotton twists, The Swadeshi Mills Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—165 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olymphia s—2,000 groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co.

Caledonia s—75 cwts apricot kernals, M H Dehdashti, 279 cwts gum karay Grindlay and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—12 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts bonemeal, Crofs Mody and Co; 63 cwts garnets, G Madhowji and Co; 42 bales fishmaws, H Visram; 60 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 70 bales hemp, M Lalchand.

FOR VALETTA.

Caledonia s—35 bales cotton twist, S J David and Co.

FOR HULL.

Cliftonian s—37.500 cwts cottonseed Arjoon Khimi.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Cliftonian s—2,800 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co.

FOR GARSTON.

Norfolk s—6,400 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Persepolis s—700 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—115 bales cotton, 1,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Scharzfels s—2,000 cwts jinjillyseed, 2,000 cwts groundnuts, B S Lloyd and Co; 27 cwts tin plate cuttings C G Sheth.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ostmark s—65 cwts gandhy medicine, B Givandas and Co; 460 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—550 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 690 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 575 cwts gum olibanum, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Egypt s—300 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Tata sons and Co.

Inaba Maru s—200 bales cotton, Tata sons and Co; 200 bales cotton, D D Currenee and Co; 300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 250 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 2200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Egypt s—100 bales cotton, Tata sons and Co.

Inaba Maru s—650 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YAKKAICHI.

Inaba Maru s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 75 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha

FOR MOJI.

Inaba Maru s—300 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Inaba Maru s—67 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—DEC. 5.

Steamer Attita, from Fiume Agent—A L S N Co; 21,750 bags sugar.

Steamer Stephanotis from Calcutta Agents—Andrew Yule and Co. 5,692 tons coal.

Steamer Shwedagon, from Rangoon Agents—The Indo Burmah P Co Ld: 1,049,627 igts Burma Kerosine in Bulk, 15,963 tins 4,992 drums petrol, 500 drums benzine, 350 casks lubricating oil, 150 cases candles, 58 cases white wax.

Steamer Athamas from Calcutta Agents—Turner Morrison and Co. 6,283 tons coal.

Steamer Solfels from New York via Karachi Agents—W and A Graham and Co. 1878 barrels, 350 cases lubricating oil, 11 cases 2 crates paints, 625 bales 47 cases domestics, 308 boxes 55 packages clocks, 1 box 17 cases lamp, 65 cases 13 package 1 box drugs, 2,000 cases oil colza, 19 cases floor oil, 2 cases tobacco, 1 case cigarettes, 56 cases grease, 740 cases purafin wax, 20 burrels wax, 7 cases locks, 7 cases soap 50 cases oaks, 9 cases paper, 135 cases 575 drums drugs.

NOTIFICATION.

The following notification has been issued :—

Owing to the present financial crisis His Highness' Government deem it necessary to contradict the rumours circulated by certain interested parties regarding the withdrawal of Government support to the Bank of Baroda, Ltd. All such rumours are entirely groundless, and the action of endeavouring thus to mislead the public meets with the strong disapproval of His Highness Government. It is therefore notified for general information that the Bank of Baroda continue to enjoy the full confidence and support of the Baroda Government.

(Sd.) B. L. GUPTA,
DEWAN,

2nd December, 1913.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HARRISON—Nov. 13, at 8 Castle Hill Avenue, Folkestone, the wife of Rupert St. Clair Harrison, of Ceylon, of a son.

WHITTY—Nov. 15, at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, the wife of John Tarlton Whitty, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

BRANCKER—Nov. 18, at Edgecombe, Newbury, to Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Brancker, of Thurnby House, Leicester, a daughter.

LLOYD—Nov. 18, at 9 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, the wife of Major T. O. Lloyd, of Minard, of a daughter.

MALLOCK—Nov. 17, at Latimer House, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, the wife of Major (temporary Lieut. Col.) A. M. Raymond Mallock, Royal Field Art., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEAMISH—CAITHNESS—Nov. 12, at Holy Trinity, Paddington, Sackville Edward Cecil Hamilton Beamish, son of the late Admiral Beamish, C.B., to Beatrix, daughter of the late Mr. J. E. Caithness, of Calcutta and London, and of Mrs. J. E. Caithness, 13 Porchester Square, W.

HOWARD—CARSON—Nov. 12, at the Kilmacolm Parish Church, Major Henry Martin Howard, Army Ordnance Department, to Una Margaret, daughter of D. S. Carson, C.A., J.P., of St. Oswalds, Kilmacolm, Renfrewshire.

KEMP—PAULL—Nov. 13, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Walter Lowther Kemp, of Ospringe, Woking, and of Singapore, son of the late Charles Lowther Kemp, to Kathleen Agnes Emily, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard James Paull, of 12 Hyde Park Place, W., and late of Whyteleafe, Surrey.

DEATHS.

HILL—Nov. 9, in Africa, Oliver Charles Rowley Hill, lieutenant Royal Art., and Gambia Company, West African Frontier Force, the dearly loved fourth son of Lieut.-Col. Rowley R. C. Hill and Mrs. Hill, of Hamble House, Hamble, aged 29.

HORDERN—Nov. 17, at Bury House, Alverstoke, Peter Hordern, formerly Director of Public Instruction, Burma, youngest son of the late Rev. Joseph Hordern, of Burton Agnes, aged 76.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road. Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-36, and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	3-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)... ...	6-40	7-30
Poona Expr ss ...	19-25	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab.		*
do, do. for Calcutta.		*
do. do. for Madras...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

[In force from 1st December 1913.]

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-50	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-45	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-55	21-45

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt-Col. B. M. Thomason V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B.B. & C.I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March.....Entry of the Gladiators	Lotter
Overture ...Light Cavalry	Suppe
Valse .....Lysistrata	Lincke
Selection ...Melodious Memories..	Finck
Dance.....des Apaches	Clarke
Selection ...The Girl in the Train..	Strauss
Bolero .....Le Mulotier	Southworth

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and officers, the Band of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dawsall Bandmaster will play the following programmes of music commencing at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) to-day (with admision fee) :—

March.....Greetings from Egypt..	Tobisch
Overture.....Semeramide.....	Rossini
Mazarka.....La Czarina	Ganno
Grand Selection..... ..Faust.....	Gounod
Valse .....Luxumbourg	Lehar
Hungarian Rhapsody..No 1	Liszt
Melodies (from) ...The Duchess of Dantzic).....	Caryll

MUSIC AT BANDRA.—The Imperial Band will play the following programme of music at the Bandra Point to-morrow (Sunday) commencing at 5-45 p. m. (S. T.) under the direction of Mr. D.C. Menezes, Bandmaster :—

March.....Soldier in the Park ...	Monckton
Overture ...Poet and Peasant	Suppe
Valse .....Souge d'Automne.....	Joyce
Selection ...The Casino Girl.....	Englande
Song .....Alice Where Art Thou ?.....	Morelli
Characteristio.....The Whistler and his Dog	Betton
Two Steps...The Cockney Band ...	Valentin
Galop.....John Peel	Hunt

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

DISPUTE OVER THE NEW DOCK CONSTRUCTION.

At the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justic Davar disposed of a suit filed by N. C. Pramanick, a contractor, against Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves, contractors for the construction of the new docks, for the recovery of Rs. 2,11,396-14-4 as damages.

Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Dhanjisha and Batliwala, appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Barrow, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., represented the defendants.

It was stated in the plaint that by an agreement, dated April 2, 1906, between the plaintiff and one Pethaji Okada and the defendants, the plaintiff and Pethaji bound themselves to execute certain works and to supply materials and labour when required by the defendants in respect of the wet docks under construction by the defendants. The defendants in the agreement bound themselves to supply certain materials and to do certain other things. By condition No. 1 of the agreement the defendants undertook to supply all stones for rubble and facework, as required by the plaintiff, and mortar mixed, and ground; but as the defeudants could not make and supply the mortar as required by the plaintiff during the progress of the work, they entrusted the plaintiff with its preparation. By condition No. 6 the plaintiff was to have the use of a crane to be supplied by the defendants free of charge, for handling heavy stones. By condition No. 2 the defendants undertook to keep the trenches clear of water and to do all pumping for that purpose. During the progress of the work the defendants failed to keep the trenches clear with the result that the plaintiff could not proceed with his work and his labourers, who had been recruited from up-country at the defendants' request, had to sit idle and the plaintiff was obliged to pay their wages and make advances to them to prevent then from leaving Bombay. When the work was commenced, it was agreed between the parties that the bills in respect of work done from time to time, should be made out by the defendants every fortnight and submitted to the plaintiff and that on his acceptance of the same as correct, payment was to be made by the defendants.

In July 1907 the defendants asked the plaintiff to undertake for the dry dock work similar to what he was doing for the wet dock, and in a letter from the defendants to the plaintiff, the defendants offered to the plaintiff the guarantee of the trench and masonry of the dry dock on condition that the plaintiff did the earth-work at a reasonable rate. The plaintiff verbally agreed to carry out the earthwork at a reasonable rate, the defendant agreeing that a formal agreement for the dry dock should be drawn up later on and the defendants gave to the plaintiff the contract. During the progress of the work on both the docks the plaintiff had repeatedly to complain to the defendants of their failure to carry out the work and supply the materials that they had bound themselves to carry out and supply.

The defendants in their statement denied that they requested the plaintiff in July 1907 to undertake for the dry dock work similar to what he was doing for the wet dock, nor did they agree to give him the same. They admitted that it was verbally agreed that the plaintiff should carry out work on the site of the dry dock according to the rate agreed. They therefore submitted that the suit should be dismissed.

By consent a decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 90,000. The parties to bear their own costs.

A PARTNERSHIP CLAIM.

Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday, disposed of a partnerships suit filed by Sakinabai daughter of Mahomedali Abdul hussain and others against Noorbhai Abdulhusein, and five others.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai with Mr. Jinnah instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, appeared for the plantiffs; while the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman with Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., defended.

The plantiffs stated that Noorbhoy and his three brothers carried on business as Abdul Husein Shaikh Jivanji and Co., at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo and the Maldive Islands. One of the brothers (Mahomedali) died intestate about March 1910, leaving widow (Rehmatbai) and daughter (Sakinabai the plaintiff) as his heirs according to Shiah Mahomedan Law. In September 1910 a posthumus son was born to Mahomedali but died two or three days after his birth. The widow of Mahamedali died a few days later leaving as her heir the plaintiff Sakinabai. After the death of Mahomedali the business was carried on by the surviving partners, viz., the defendants Nos. 1. 2, and 3. They further said that on the death of the deceased the partnership was dissolved and the plaintiffs were entitled to the share of the deceased in partnership. The first three defendants who were partners in the firm of Abdul Husein Shaikh Jiwanji, were adjudicated insolvents on June 6, 1911 and their estate became vested in the official assignie who is the fourth defendant. The plaintiffs were informed that if proper accounts of the partnership were taken as at the date of the death of the deceased, a large sum, amounting to more than two lakhs of rupees, would be found due as the share of the deceased in the profits and assets of the partnership.

The plaintiffs therefore prayed that it might be declared that the partnership firm of Abdul Husein Shaikh Jiwanji do stand dissolved from March 17, 1910, the date of the death of the deceased, that the partnership he wound up and all accounts taken. They further prayed that it might be declared that the deceased's share in the partnership assets is not affected nor was it liable for any charge or equitable mortagage claimed by defendants Nos. 5 and 6, respectively. That a receiver be appointed, and pending the final disposal of the suit the defendants be restrained from selling or dealing with the immoveable properties.

The defendants Nos. 5 and 6 in their written statement admitted that on proper accounts being taken two lakhs of rupees would be found due as the share of the decreased in the profits and assets of the partnership. They further said that the firm of Abdul Hussain Shaikh Jiwanji was heavily involved at the time of Mahomedali's death, and on proper accounts being taken a considerable sum would be found due by the estate of deceased to the firm. They denied that the immoveable properties were the assets of the partnership. They submitted that the one-fourth share of the plaintiffs in the properties was liable for equitable mortgages in their favour. They therefore counter-claimed from the plaintiffs a sum of Rs. 10,000 by way of damages that these defendants had suffered and they also counterclaimed for a declaration that one-fourth share of the plantiffs in the properties was liable for the equitable mortgages in their (these defendants) favour.

His Lordship dismissed the suit against defendants Nos. 5 and 6 with costs, and ordered the plaintiffs to pay to these defendants Rs. 1,000 as damages.

CAUSE LIST—DEC. 6.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

After the Camber Matter is Over.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Special Com.'s Report.

1113-12—Smetham B and Co, Keshow Raghoba vs Kasinath Ganpatrao K Kanga and S.

Long Causes.

223-06—Payne and Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Moosa Haji. Baishanker; Matubhai J and M.

621-13—Jamshedji R and D, Ramkisondas Gopaldas vs Shymlal Mohanlal, Madhowji K and C.

336-13—Mulla and M. Minocher Merwanji vs Pestonji Dunjibhoy and Co. Wadia G and Co.

79-13—Judah and S. Manaji Jagannath Bhatkar vs Laxmon Kamji Bhatkar. Purmanand and Co; Smetham B and Co.

1180-12—Jamshedji R and D. Ragunath Premji and Co. vs Shivnarayen Parboolal, Edgelow G W and Co.

783-13—Judah and S Balaji Dhondiba vs Pandooji Ravji. Jamshedji R and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

761-13—Jamshedji, S R Bomanji vs Joharmal Mulchand, Madhowji

Long Cause.

810-11—Shroff Nandibai vs Vasanji Haridas Mansukhlal.

1280-12—Dikshit, Khanderao Nana Moroba vs Vasantrao Nana Moroba, Daphtary.

150-12—Sabins and G. Krishnabai Mahadev Mohite and ors. vs. Ganpat Mahadev Mohite T. and ors. Shamrao M. and H.

355-11—Payne and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Shroff D and D

498-13—Diksit and P Mangaldas Ranchordas and others vs Manek Ghellabhai, Manekla! and Tyabji.

390-13—Little and Co, Messrs Weld and Co vs Girdharilal Narayendas Tyabji and Co.

1223-12—D G Mantri Moreshwar Narayen vs Gajanan Narayen Little and Co.

1319-12—Edgelow, Jeewabhoy Vadilal and anr vs The New Piece Goods Bazar—Payne.

43*13—Edgelow, Jeewabhoy Vadilal vs The New Piece Goods Bazar—Payne.

POLICE COURTS.

SHIKAR AT THE BUNDER.

Before Messrs. D. M. Inglis and W. A. M. Lattey, Honorary Magistrates, on Thursday, Deputy-Inspector Home charged Mr. G. Dunsmore with discharging a firearm in a public place. A complaint had been made at the Colaba police station that a dog had been shot, and the charge was made against Mr. Dunsmore as the result of subsequent enquiries. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge of firing from his house, stating that he did so to kill crows. He denied shooting the dog. The accused was warned and discharged.

THEFT OF TRACTS.

Shivram Luxman, a sepoy employed by Messrs. Coutts and Co., was charged before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of a quantity of tracts, packets of tea, and some table linen, valued at Rs. 376, from Messrs. Coutts and Co.'s godowns.

It appears that an assistant of the International Bible Students' Society saw some tracts and pages of books being used as packing paper by a shop-keeper in Agiary Street, Fort. The tracts in question were stored in Coutts' godowns and that firm was informed of the incident. The matter was reported to the police and the theft was traced to the accused, who pleaded "guilty." He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED EXPOSURE OF A CHILD.

A Hindu woman named Awibai was charged before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at Mazagon, with exposing her new-born babe. A newly born child was found in a lavatory of a chawl in DeLisle Road on the night of the 3rd instant. It was taken to the Bai Motlabai Hospital where it died on Thursday night. At the inquest it was ascertained that death was due to premature birth and exposure. The accused had been in the chawl for about fifteen days before the child, which was alleged to be hers, was found.

The hearing was adjourned

GIRL WIFE'S DEATH.

HUSBAND'S EXPLANATION AT THE INQUEST.

The Coroner's inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of a Mahomedan girl, named Fatmabai, aged eleven, wife of one Abdeally Abdul Kadar, who died on the 16th ultimo at the Sir J. J. Hospital as a result of burns, was concluded yesterday.

It may be recalled that the girl on admission to the hospital stated that she received the burns through her clothes catching fire while she was cooking, but afterwards changed her story and said her husband has poured kerosine oil on her clothes and then set them on fire.

Abdeally, the husband of the girl, said on the day on which the accident occurred the girl went to a relative's house where a meeting of the jamat had been called to consider her demand for a divorce. The jamat told the witness to take the girl home and that she wanted a caning. Witness took her home and caned her. He then went to his factory to prepare his spindle; and while there, heard his wife's cries. He ran home and found that her clothes were burning and that some neighbours were trying to put the fire out. He took his wife to the hospital but being afraid of the police ran away to Itarsi where he was arrested and brought back to Bombay.

The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL

M. D. & S. R. U. of P.

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MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Dec. 4. BOMBAY, Dec. 5.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	72 3-8	Ex	
2 do. Rentes	83 1-2	1-3	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	88 1-2		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	63 5-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 21-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence	26 13-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York	57 3-4	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25.21 1-2	1-3	
do. do. at Berlin	20.49 1-2		unchgd
do. do. New York	4.85 1-4	1-3	
Discount Bank of England Rate	5		since
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight	4 13-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 7-16		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	4 3-8	1-8	
do 7 day Market Loans	4 1-2		unchgd

Bar Gold ..77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 7-8d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Steady, buyers at the rates.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 175,000.
The Bombay mails of the 22nd ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the morning of the 3rd instant.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—
Total Bullion ...£36,600,000 Dec. £800,000
Public Deposits. £ 7 800,000 Dec. £1900,000
Other Deposits. £23,400,000 Dec. £ 800,000
Govt. Securities...£11 200,000 Dec. Unchanged
Other Securities £27,900,000 Dec. £1 700,000
Notes and Gold..£36 300,000 Dec. £1,200,000
The Bank Reserve is 55 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Good business done—Easier
Futures ... Quiet
Manchester Dull with a limited enquiry
Total Sales ... 12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 3,000
Imports ... 1.000
Mid-Americans ...7·38—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10·20 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	Feb-Mar.
7·00 +01	7·00 +02	7·00 +01
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
7·00 +01	7 00 +01	7 01 +01
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept-Oct.
6 98 +01	6 95 +01	6 81 +01	6 57 +01

NEW YORK—
New York 11 a.m., Mar. 13·13 May 13·06.
New York official noon call Mar. 13·14 May 13·08.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar. 13·36 May 13·39

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at U.S. Ports. ...	46,000
Receipts at U. S. last year...	56,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	16 000
Exports to Continent ...	11 0 0
Spot Cotton	13·50 unchgd
Futures—month of Mar. 13·12 +02	
Futures—month of May 13·06+02	

Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later owing to commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ection 13 3-16 unchgd
Futures month of Mar. ..13·31—01
Futures month of May. .. 13 39 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.
Australian Wheat ... unchanged.
Choice White Karachi ...37 1-2 unchgd
Dec.-Jan.—Nominal—London
F-A-Q Karachi ...Nominal
Tone—Dull.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...47+1-2
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports— Dunkirk done
Tone—Firm
Linseed Argentine—La Plata .. 43 1-2+1-2
Do. Months— ...Dec.-Jan
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers —Firm

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... 26-14-6
Dec.-Jan—Hull—Done—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ...9 5-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 1 1-4
Dec.-Jan.—Buyers—Dull

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B...£65 7-8+1-8
Copper Braziers ...£81 unchgd
Yellow Metal ...d7 unchgd

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—12s.—Value

ARRIVALS—
"Cleopatra"

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar
C & F India double bags..12 8 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments ..Jan.-Mar.—Sellers
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India ...12 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Value
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...9 2—1-4
Months of Shipments ...Dec.—Sellers.
9 7 1-4—1-2d—May Sellers
Tone—Opened easier. Closed steadier
S A 8 & Similar Crystals
C & F India ...13 7 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Very quiet—Unchanged
Mauritius Crystal C and F
Calcutta ...11 3 3-4+3-4
C and F Bombay ...11 1 1-2 unchgd
Month of Shipments—Dec.—Value
Java Sugar—Market remains idle—Unchgd

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] Dec. 5th 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
22 Boxes Gold Bullion and Sovns	1297920	London	National Bank
	15000	do	do
10 Boxes Sovns	750000	do	Eastern Bank
20 Boxes Sovns	1875000	do	B'kong Bank
1 Box Gold Bullion	37500	do	Eastern Bank
13 Boxes Gold Bullion	902400	do	Chartered Bank
13 Boxes Gold Bullion and Sovns	476250	do	SuptP and O
	168300	do	do
1 Box Sovns	75000	Aden	National Bank
25 Boxes Sovns	1875000	Alexandria	do
10 Boxes Sovns	750000	Port Said	Chartered Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 3rd Dec. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	55	62,356
B. B. and C. I. Ry	48	50,667

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Nov.		7 p.c.
Bank of Bom. "	31st Oct.	5 "
Bank of Mad. "	1st Oct	6 "

EXCHANGE—
The market opened firm at 1s. 4 1-16d T T 1s. 4 3-32d on Demand and 1s 4 3 8d for 3 months' sight Credits. A moderate business is reported on both sides of the account.
We quote—

T T on London Ready	...1s 4 1-16
Demand draft Mail	...1s 4 3-32d
Credit 3 months sight	...1s 4 3-8d
Do Forward	...1s 4 5-16 Mar
Do Francs Ready	..172 3-4
Do Marks	...13· 3-4
Hongkong 60 day's sight	..142 1-4
Shanghai "	...1·0 3-4
Japan "	...148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—
The market opened steady at 95 7-16 for Cash and the Settlement and has remained steady during the day with a moderate business passing.

Cash	... Rs. 95	7 0
1st Settlement	... 95	7 0

BULLION—
Bar Silver in London was 1-16 up both for ready and forward, the rates being 26s 11-16d and 26d 13-16d respectively. New York was 1-8 up at 57s 3-4d. The local market opened at 68d 3-8 ex duty for the first Settlement and has fluctuated during the day between this rate and 68s 5-8 closing as under.
We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs. 24	0 6
Australian Gold	... " 24	0 0
Sovereigns Gold	... " 15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	... " 68	7 0
1st Settlement	... " 68	7 0
2nd Settlement	... " 68	7 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	... " 77	13 0
1st Settlement	... " 77	13 0
2nd Settlement	... " 77	13 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 80 lakhs allotments were made of 6·60 lakhs bills and 73·40 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 1s. 4d. 1-16 respectively tenderers receiving 8 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 100.50 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be allotted is again 80 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 14th November and arrived today with the mails of the 28th November brings £100,000 Silver £190,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 2,50,000
Bombay	...	... " 21,10,000
Madras	...	... " 1,20,000
Total	...	" 25,40,000

The steamer which left London on the 21st November and comes with the mail of the 28 November brings £30,000 silver and £180,000 bar gold for Bombay as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 6,10,000
Bombay	...	... " 8,00,000
Madras	...	... " 3,30,000
Total	...	" 17,50,000

The steamer which left London on the 28th. November and comes with the mail of the 5th, December brings £190,000 Silver and £160, 000 bar gold for Bombay; as also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 20,000
Bombay	...	... " 5,00,000
Madras	...	... " 1,90,000
Total	...	" 7,10,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	29,15,000	.....
Other Deposits	4,07,000	.....
Sundries	1.43,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	3,23,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	10,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	16,37,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	18,28,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	16 40,000
Bullion	.....	32,000
Balance with other Banks	.....	7,53,000
Sundries	27,000	.....
Cash	27,14,000	...

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1913.	Bales 1912.	Bales. Differences.
Receipts for the week	91,709	59,382	+ 32,327
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 4th Dec.	518,350	211,697	+306653
Shipments for the week	30,608	5,863	+ 25,817
Europe			
China, Japan and Coast Ports	22670	21,084	+ 1,586
Total	53,360	26,347	+ 27,003
Total Shipment from 1st Sep to 4th Dec			
Europe	239,651	59,054	+180597
China	6,427	1,016	+ 5,433
Japan	132,037	36,886	+ 95,151
Coast Ports	4,003	3,876	+ 187
Total	382,198	100,830	+281368
Afloat in harbour, Europe, China, Japan, and Coast Ports	6.520	1.840	+ 4,680

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept to 22nd Nov 1913 3,959 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C.I. railway from 1st Sept to 29th Nov. 1913 2,762 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1913	625,000
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1913 to 4th Dec., 1913	518,350
	1143,350
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1913 to 4th Dec., 1912	382,198
	761,152
Less Afloat	7,525
	753,627
Less Estimated mill consumption	289,000
	464,627
Less up-country by rail	6,721
Stock of Cotton in Bombay on 5th Dec. 1913.	457,904
Difference since last week	+ 48,589

Receipts of various growths of Cotton a Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	18,293	58,572	19,095
Central India	2,321	6,841	226
Barsee and Nagar	4,497	10,506	4,444
Berar	15 803	52,565	16,667
Central Provinces	9,558	28,757	4,255
Total Comras	50,472	157,241	45,587
Dholleras	2,769	16,934	1,030
Broach	63	1,660	5
Gompta and Dharwar	683	43,174	11,071
Westerns	1,282	13,845	23 254
Bengals (N.-W Provinces).	31,912	264,114	103,631
Bengals (Rajputana)	2,845	12,211	2,227
Sind	1,580	6 67	5,242
Persian	nil	132	304
American	41	2,180a	12,467
Egyptian	nil	437	571
Other sorts	48	251	238
Total	91,709	518,350	211,697

a Or 1,791 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st Sept. 1913.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
There has been some improvement in the home markets during the past week as will be seen from our usual table below. Interest centers around the coming Ginners report, and estimates received of the expected figures differ so widely that it is difficult to know what to expect. However, something rather over than under last year's figures may be looked for, and anything about 11,950,000 could not be called bearish if the crop is to be about 14,200,000 bales. We shall receive the Ginners Report here on the 10th inst. and all doubts will then be set at rest. So far there is nothing to indicate any material decline in prices, and we look rather for small fluctuations until the Ginners Report is published.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and today:—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Mar.	12 93	13·12	+·19
" May.	New position	13 06	New position
Spot	13·30	13·50	+·20
New Orleans—			
Futures Mar.	13·10	13 32	+·22
" May.	New position	13·39	New position
Spot	12 15-16	13 3-16	+1-4
Liverpool—			
Futures Feb.-Mar.	6·86	7·00	+·14
" Apl.-May.	6 87	7·00	+·13
Spot	7·20	7·33	+·13

The local market was easy early in the week and good Broach dropped to Rs. 306. Later on, partly on steadier markets at home, and partly, on a better feeling locally in spite of financial difficulties, prices improved about Rs. 5, and the market has since kept at about Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 above the lowest prices touched this week. There has been a fair enquiry in the bazaar and by local mills, and shippers, who have been sellers, have been able to place most styles. Bengals and Khandesh have perhaps been most in demand, but other styles have also found favour and Broach and Berar sorts have been enquired for. To-day the market opens quiet and good Broach is quoted Rs. 311 1-2.

Ready cotton has been in moderate demand and mills and shippers have had to pay higher prices lately for their requirements.

The following are the latest telegrames to hand:—

WELD AND CO:—Liverpool "Market steady with good undertone, very little trading." New York:—"Very small market, steady."

GRUNING AND CO:—"Advanced owing to favourable Manchester reports. Improved demand on the spot gives tone to the market. The feeling here in favour of cotton is increasing"

MELLOR AND FENTON:—"We have no strong opinion either way, but are rather against."

LATER.

Rain is reported in the Berars, Central Provinces and Central India, and further rain is expected. Arrivals may be delayed slightly in the up-country markets, but this should relieve any congestion of rail traffic. A moderate business is reported to-day. Prices close as under.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach ...	326	Mar.
Good do do ...	313	"
Fine M. G. Wardha Hingangat ...	295	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	291	"
" " Yeotmal ...	287	"
" " Dhamangaon P.	283-4	"
" " Khamgaon Akola	274	"
" " Amraoti ...	277 8	"
" " Khandeish ...	253	"
F. G. " Khandeish ...	243	"
Fine " Muthia ...	251	"
" " Bengal ...	231	Dec.
" " do ...	234	Jan.
F. G. Bengal ...	230	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	... Dull
Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Total Imports	... 38,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·99 —01	6·99 —01	6·99 —01
March-April	April-May	May-June
6·99 —01	6·99 —01	7·00 —01
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·97 —01	6 94 —01	6·80 —01

FREIGHTS.

The market is firm and the following business is reported during the past week:—

Hull.—About 10,000 tons light seeds at 13s 6d January loading; and 3,000 tons Jan. Feb. at 13s 6d l.s.

London.—About 3,000 tons light seeds at 15s December; and 2,500 tons Feb. Mar. at 14s l. s. 16d s c.

Dunkirk.—500 tons seeds cotton at 16s December; and 250 tons at the same rate for January.

Genoa.—500 tons seeds cotton December loading at 17s; and 250 tons April May at 14s light seeds, 15d seeds cotton.

Hamburg.—375 tons Dec. Jan. at 13s light seeds 15s seeds cotton.

Antwerp.—Relats have been made of about 500 tons ready loading at 11s light seeds 13s seeds cotton.

Liverpool Marseilles—750 tons (250 tons a month) March, April, May, at 14s. light seeds, 13s 6d. seeds cotton, 15s. wheat.

Fixtures—The following are reported s. s. "Silverdale —" Dec. Jan. for one p. p. at 18s. 9d. two p. p. at 19s. D. W.

s. s. "Garlyvale"—Dec. Jan. for one p.p. at 18s. 9d. two p.p. 19s. 3rd. D.W.

s. s. "Euphorbia:"—Dec. Jan. for two p. p. at 19s. 3d. D. W.

s. s. Cressington Court:—Full cargo Ore, Bombay to America at 23s. 9d.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
Fluctuations have occurred in the market on advices from home, and prices on the whole have been easier during the week and show some decline. At the moment any material drop in rates is not looked for and further fluctuations are probable as the home markets are firmer again.
We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 7 8	0 B.T.
December ...	" 8 3	0 R.T.
May. ...	" 8 15	6 ...

RAPESEED:—
There is little doing in this market and the tone is quiet.
We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
Brown Delhi May	8 15 0	B.T.
Brown Cawnpore Ready	7 12 0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	9 0 0	"

WHEAT:—
This market is quiet but steady and we have little or no change to report during the week. Some light showers have fallen up country in places, but general rain is still needed.
We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
Ready White Pissi 85 p. c.	5 9 0	R. T.
White Delhi, May ...	5 13 0	...

GINGELLYSEED:—
Prices are slightly easier and the general tone of the market is quiet. Receipts to date are 4cwts against cwts last year.
We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 58 0 0
Mimbara ...	... " 59 0 0
Black Kutai ...	... " 48 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat	" 62 0 0

POPPYSEED:—
The market is quiet with little doing.
We quote:—

Ready ...	... Rs. 10	12 0 B.T.

GROUNDNUTS:—
This market is also quiet and prices are a little easier.
We quote:—

Bold.. ...	... Rs. 49	9 0
Small.. ...	... " 48	0 0

CASTORSEED:—
A quiet market and rather easier in rates.
We quote:—

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs.	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal ...	3,80,00,000	1,88,00,000	5,13,649	500	1 645	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00 00,000	1,06 ,00,000	6,07,288	500	1,695	13	13	13	13	
Bank of Madras ...	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,440x	12	12	12	12	
Bank of Rangoon ...	16,00,000	50,223	3,66,000	100	90	6	6	4½	4½	2½d
Bank of India ...	50,0 ,000k	5,00,000	2,08,355	50	58	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank P ...	25,00,000k	36 00,000	1,22,000	100	356x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ...	20,00.000	30,00,000	84,599	100	283	14	14	14	14	14b
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,0 0k	£1,700,000	£132,569	£20	£29	15	15	15	15	...
Delhi and London ...	£33 ,625	£14,000	£4,841	£25	270	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ...	£400,000	£15,0 0	£7,993	£4	68	...	...	4	4	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl 15,000,000k	$32,450,000	$2.050.000	$125	£30	31	34	34	34	16
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00.000k	15,00,000	5,88,415	50	26	6	7	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank ...	1,11,125	42,000	6,000	35	25	7½		8	8	...ey
Mercantile of India ...	£18 ,500k / £375,0 0 $	£415,000	£30,105	£1 7½ / £21 4	£21½ / £21¼	6 6	7 7	7 7	8 8	... ...
National Bank of India ...	£1 ,00,000k	£1,000,000	£64,008	£12	610	19	37†	12	14	...
Punjab National ...	9 88,158	10,00,000	39.000	100	170	1	10	10	11	11

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
x—Ad-Interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	February-July.	6½	662½
Amritsar Patty	March-August.	p.a.	136
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	January-July.	4	115
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	.....	4 p.c.	19
Gazerat Railways Rs. 100	.....	4	110
Sind Light Railways Limited	June-December.	7	141
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-August.	7½	572½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	February-August.	5½ p.c.	127

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account. 31-12-12.	Paid-up per Share.	Market quotation.	Profit and Loss carried forward. 31-12-12	Dividends p. c. per year. 1908 1909	1909 1910	1910 1911	1911 1912	1912 1913
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co. Ld	Ranchoredal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	750	140	62-5	53-5	61-5	4	n
Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co. Ld.	Volkart Brothers	3,60,000	...	13,61,127	...	500	910xd	6,533	100	40	50	60	—
Bellary Press Co. Ld.	Kothari Sutanu and Co.	45,925	...	31,200	1,08,000	275	200	—204	...	...	15ps	...	—
Century S. & M. Co. Ld.	C. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,404	67,19,225	100	220	39,289	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	28,00,000	...	18,21,030	47,27,375-14-5	700	1,350	3,313-4-8	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	1,69,133-9-7	...	500	250	8213-15-8	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld.	Tata Sons and Co.	96,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	500 / 250	1,310	43,286	105	115	105	135	...
Crescent Mill Co. Ld.	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	101½	4,531	4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,993	...	300	170	1,28,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ld.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,48,230	...	46,184b	5,10,092	200	106	...	...	...	3½	4	...
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,00,000	13,29,462	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	—	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	B. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,13,000	...	500	500	62,516	21	5	2	8	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ld ...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06,109c	...	250	405	3772-15-3	10ps	10ps	15ps	59ps 12ps	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tullokchand and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000		5,24,207 11-1 m	500	430	5,745-14-3	20ps	...	...	50ps	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,005	...	500	400	13,706	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,81,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld ...	Re-dymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43,000	...	72,894	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500	100	1,13,222	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon & Co	18,58,000	10,00,000d	19,37,000	33,55,653	500	700	9442 15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8-3	...	1,000	1,350	7,036-1-3	7	5	6½	8½	k
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld.	Goculdas Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,50,000	...	11,83,755	...	500	1,000 x. d.	33016-1-1	17	10	13	30	...
Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	36,03,500	...	60,73,955	44,53,815	1,000	...	22,245	145	60	20	50	...
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ld.	N. Sirur and Co.	4,95,000	...	5,000	...	250	255	492-7-11	...	...	...	...	6
Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co. Ld.	Morarji Goculdas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,71,000e	...	1,000	2,750	...	25	20	12	17½	...
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ld.	Bradbury and Co.	6.00,000	...	6,01,500	13,42,000	500	940	367-4-4	10	10		12	...
Phoenix Mills Ld ...	Tullokchand and Shapoorji.	8,00,000	8,00,000	3,94,725	22,14,976	100	133½	26,428	6	6	6	12½	...
Port Canning and Land Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ld.	60,00,000	...	3,75,000	...	1,000	815	2,72,214	38	42	40	40	45
Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld	Morarji Goculdas and Co.	8,00,000	...	2378,114-12	...	1,000	5,000	4,356-4-3 Loss	300	250	225	300	...
Southern Mahratta Spg and Wg. Co. Ld. (P).	Forbes F. Campbell and Co. Ld	11,15,900g	...	7,59,933	20,22,364		60	3,15,719	6	...	...	...	...
Swan Mill Ld. ...	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ld.	10,00,000	...	...	10,01,838	250 x.d.	252½	8,361	4	...	...	8	8
The Finlay Mills Ltd.	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd	20,00,000	...	20,0 ,000	27,65,799	250	285	4,245	...	7	41-2	11	6p
The Hindoostan Spg and Wg. Mills Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji and Co.	12,00,000	...	6,97,000	...	1,000x	730	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji Sons and Co.	12,00,000	...	8,58,556	...	1,000	580 x. d.	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Wadhwan City Ginning, Pressing & Manfg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Patuck & Co.	80,000	...	5,000	...	150	150	2,92-15-5	9 ps	3 ps	10ps	...	12ps
The Ghulia Ginning & Pressing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. N. C. Patuck and Co	85,750	...	14,000	...	250	125	2,375 11-9	15ps	20ps	10ps	...	...
Broul's Cawnpore C. P. Co., Ld.	Broul and Co ...	1,00,000	...	30,574-14-1	...	200	120	1,976-1-7	...	12	5	12	P
Hingolee Press Co., Ltd	Broul and Co ...	75,000	...	34,100	...	100	65	1,222	6	8	6	...	P
Jumna Ginning and Press Co., Ltd.	Broul and Co ...	2,50,000	...	141351-5-10	...	1,000	700	8,506 6-4	...	...	...	...	...
Khamgaon Cotton Pressing Co., Ltd	Broul and Co ...	96,000	...	29613-8	...	400	310	149-7-11	20	36	24	30	p

PRESSES.

		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
The Akbar Manufacturing & Press Co. Ld...	Hajeebhoy Lalljee & Co.	750	Nil	12,96,754-12-11	.....	750	5,000	1,216-3-3	350	350	253	...	...
The New Prince of Wales Press Co. Ld...	Forbes, F. Campbell & Co Ld.	2,97,500	Nil	5,63,334	3,35,302-6-7	500	740	13,538-10-6	6 p c	8 p c	8 p c	8 p c	...

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c	p. c	
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Ld.	C. H. B. Forbes & Co.	3,46,845	1,40,000	6,000	...	60	17½	3997-7-11	...	2	2	2	...
Badaam Pile & Co. Ld.	.....	3,50,000	...	3,50,000 on 1-4-1913	...	70	91½	...	8	10	10	10	...
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	Smetham Byrne & Co. Church Gate Street.	1,83,200	...	19,000	..	300	400	...	5	5	5	5	5

Ready ..... Rs. 34 8 0

COTTONSEED :—
The market is quiet.
We quote:—
Ready...Rs. 24 8 0 to Rs. 25 9 0

MOWRASEED :—
Quiet but steady. Little doing.
We quote:—
Ready.... .. Rs. 8 6 0 B. T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	91,709	bales.
Wheat ...	...	68,402	cwts.
Linseed ...	...	23,144	"
Rapeseed ...	...	1,728	"
Gingellyseed ...	...	148,044	"
Poppyseed ...	...	318	"
Groundnuts ...	...	65,978	"
Castorseed ...	...	23,094	"
Rice ...	...	131,572	"
Myrabollams...	...	6,048	"
Cottonseed ...	...	194,340	"
Mowrasseed ...	...	10,280	"
Gram ...	...	16,479	"
Jowar ...	...	17,362	"
Maize ...	...	560	"
Barley ...	...	1,329	"

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS:—The market continues extremely quiet.

GREY GOODS:—The market is quiet with very little business passing. Bazaar rates are weaker.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market is very quiet.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS AND DHOOTIES:—The home market is quiet with very little business doing. The local market is dull. Absolutely nothing doing.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market continues very dull.

METALS.

COPPER YELLOW METAL:—There has again been a set back in the Home market which has stopped all business here. The market was better early in the week, but it has become much easier since.

LOCAL YARNS.

The market continues quiet but steadily with very little business doing.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's Prices of the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tins.—Strong and advancing.

Snowflake Brand .....150°	per case.	
American	Rs. 5	0 2
White Rose Brand.....150°		
American	"	5 12 2
Chester Brand .....75°		
Abel A'can	"	5 2 2
Davoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°		
Abel A'can	"	5 0 2
Monkey Brand .....125°		
American	"	4 15 2
Tiger Brand .....125°		
American	"	4 15 2
White Camelia	per 2 tins	
Brand in tins ..... 125°	4 6	0
Elephant Brand	per 2 tins	
Bulk in tins .....125°	4 6	0
Elephant Brand per 8 L.	Imp. gals.	
Bulk without tins ...125°	" 3 12	0
	per 2 tins	
Camel Brand in tins...125°	" 4 6	0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions :—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waserlly" per case of two tins ...	5 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins... ...	4 15 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	4 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3 12 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3 11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3 1 8
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality...	0 3 8
Burmah Candles per pound...	0 4 0

SHARES.

The market has kept quiet and almost unchanged and though there were limited, transactions some steadiness appears in prices of some concerns, investors having come out to buy securities and to take advantage of the low rates. Bank of Bombay shares, after touching Rs. 1,650, have declined to Rs. 1,605 ; Bank of India to Rs. 68 ; Eastern Bank to Rs. 68. In Mill Companies, Ahmedabad advance have declined to Rs. 750 ; Bombay United to Rs. 435 ; Bombay Dyeing to Rs. 600 ; Central Indias have ruled at and about Rs. 1,815; Cressents are steady at Rs. 101 1-4 ; Currimbhais have improved to Rs. 195 ; Davids to Rs. 417 1-2 ; Fazulbhais to Rs. 405 ; Finlays are steady at Rs. 285 ; Jamsheds are weak at 87 1-2 ; Khattau Makanji Mill shares have bchanged hands at Rs. 1,305 ; Kohinoors at Rs. 700; New Great Easterns have improved to Rs. 192 1-2 ; New City of Bombay to Rs. 940 ; Madhavji Dharamsey Mill shares have declined to Rs. 1,000 ; Standards have ruled at and about Rs. 1,035 ; Swans are unchanged at Rs. 252 1-2 ; Swadeshi are steady at Rs. 1,435 ; a big lot of Phoenix Mill shares was put through at Rs. 133 3-4 ; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares have improved to Rs. 1,350. Press shares are quiet and nearly unchanged with little doing in miscellaneous companies. Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have declined to Rs. 740 ; Badham Piles are quiet at Rs. 92 ; Bombay S. N. Company ordinary shares have changed hands Rs. 230 ; preference shares at Rs. 262 1-2 ; Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 195 and preference shares at Rs. 170 ; Port canning and Land Improvement Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 815 ; Oriental G. S. L. A. Company Limited at Rs. 500 ; Tata Irons Steel Company ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 73 ; prefeference shares have changed hands at Rs. 168 and deferred shares have advanced from Rs. 100 ; to Rs. 114 ; Shivrajpurs have declined to Rs. 20 1-2 ; Tata Hydro E. P. S Company ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 1,000 and preference shares at Rs. 885 ; Treachers have changed hands at Rs. 495. In Railway Companies Sara Siraj Ganj have changed hands at Rs. 26; Mundra Bhon at Rs. 27 ; Tapti Valley at Rs. 572 1 2 ; Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 662 1-2 ; Ahmedabad Dholkas are unchanged at Rs. 127 ; Amritsar Pattey are steady at Rs. 136; Central Provinces are quiet at Rs. 115 ; and Guzerat Railways at Rs. 110 The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

Among the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Salsette," were:—Sir James and Lady Walker; Sir Edwin John, Prince Charanjeet Siugh of Kapurthala and Mr. J. D. Inverarity.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

2nd Sunday in Advent.
7th December, 1913.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m., Matins ; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, Choral—Lloyd in E. flat. Hymns 43, 200, 559, 220. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Stanford in B. flat.—Hymns 50, 430, 431. Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evensong and Sermon at 6-30.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. J. Aikman Wilson, M. Litt. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral) 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a. m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist and Sermon 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.—Alms for Church Expenses.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service, 9 a.m. ; Gujerathi Service, 3-30 p.m.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Children Service ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 10 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 9 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy : Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion), (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo St., Fort. Chaplain, Rev. W. Thomson, M.A. United Morning Service, 9-30 a.m.; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m. Rev. W. Thomson, Psalm 19 verse 7, Tune "St. Anne," No. 94, Hymns 388, 153, 193.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 5 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30,7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a. m., Preacher, Rev. Frank Hart. Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. A. Brown; Sunday School, 5-0 p. m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. A. Brown. Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. F. Hart. Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. W. H. Stephens. 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service ; 6-30 p. m, Evening Service; 8-30 p. m., Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Appollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

Seamen's Institute, Opp. Prince's Dock.—10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service, 9 a. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell: Evening Service, 6-30 p.m. Rev. H. E. Barrell. Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. Adult Bible Class open to all from 5-30 to 6-15 p.m.

SOLDIERS' VOTES ALLOWED.

In the Court of Appeal, Dublin, on Nov. 17, an important registration appeal by the Dublin Unionist Association, affecting the votes of Capt. Steele and eighty-nine officers and non-commissioned officers at Portobello Military Barracks, was heard. The soldiers were objected to by the Nationalists, and the revising barrister held that the claimants did not occupy premises as required by the Act, the restrictions imposed on them by the authorities and the conditions under which they lived in barracks, not being consistent with the idea of a dwelling-house. The Court unanimously reversed the decision of the revising barrister and placed all the names on the register.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE POLO CUP.

JUNE 1 SUGGESTED AS DATE OF THE FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

The formal challenge for the International Polo Cup has been received.

June 1 is suggested as the date of the first game.—Reuter.

M. C. C. IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

A two days' return match at King Williams Town between the M. C. C. and the Border eleven ended in a draw.—Reuter.

HOME SPORTING SUMMARY.

CAMBRIDGE WIN AGAINST BLACKHEATH.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

In Rugby football, on Nov. 15, Cambridge University Fifteen beat Blackheath on the Rectory Field by 1 goal and 1 try to 2 tries. Fine forward play marked the match, and Cambridge won "on the post," scoring their goal and a try in the last few minutes. Newport beat Oxford, at Newport, by 1 goal and 5 tries to 1 penalty goal. The University forwards were outplayed in the scrummage, and the Newport backs executed many finished movements. Harlequins won a hard game against London Scottish by 1 try to 0, at Twickenham. The Royal Military Academy (Woolwhich) beat the Royal Military College (Sandhurst), at Woolwich, by 3 goals and 2 tries (21 points) to 2 goals and 2 tries (16 points).

Oxford University beat Edinburgh Academicals, at Oxford, on Nov. 17, by 3 goals and 1 try (18 points) to 2 tries (6 points.)

Cambridge University beat Monkstown, at Cambridge, on Nov. 18, by 6 goals and 4 tries (42 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Yorkshire beat Lancashire in the County Championship competition, at Kirkstall, near Leeds, on Nov. 15, by 4 goals and 6 tries (38 points) to 2 goals (10 points).

Middlesex beat the Eastern Counties in a rather uninteresting game, at Richmond, on Nov. 19, by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 1 try (3 points). The Midland Counties beat Surrey, at Leicester, by 4 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 4 tries (36 points) to 1 try (3 points).

London Irish and Guy's Hospital played a drawn game, at Wandsworth, on Nov. 15, each side having scored 1 try (3 points).

Richmond beat Moseley, at Richmond, by 2 goals (10 points) to 1 penalty goal and 1 try (6 points).

Bedford beat London Hospital, at Hale End, by 3 goals (15 points) to 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points.)

Old Blues beat Old Alleynians, at Dulwich, by 4 tries (12 points) to 1 goal (5 points.)

Rosslyn Park beat Old Leysians, at Richmond, by 2 goals and 6 tries (28 points) to 0.

London Welsh beat Catford Bridge, at Bellingham, by 4 goals and 5 tries (35 points) to 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points.)

St. Bartholomew's Hospital beat Old Whitgiftians, at Winchmore Hill, by 2 goals 1 penalty goal, and 2 tries (19 points) to 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points).

Cheltenham beat Coventry, at Cheltenham, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 0.

Bristol beat Weston-super-Mare, at Bristol, by 3 goals and 3 tries (24 points) to 0.

Abertillery beat Llanelly, at Abertillery, by 3 tries (9 points) to 0.

Leicester beat Northampton, at Northampton, by 4 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 1 try (27 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Cardiff beat Neath, at Cardiff, by 1 dropped goal (4 points) to 0.

United Services beat Monkstown at Portsmouth, by 6 goals and 4 tries (42 points) to 2 dropped goals (8 points).

Pontypool beat Swansea, at Swansea, by 2 tries (6 points) to 1 try (3 points.)

Gloucester beat Stroud, at Stroud, by 1 goal and 4 tries (17 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Watsonians and Edinburgh University played a drawn game, at Edinburgh, each side having scored 1 try (3 points).

Glasgow University beat Glasgow High School, at Glasgow, by 1 goal (5 points) to 0.

Stewartonians beat Edinburgh Academicals, at Edinburgh, by 1 goal (5 points) to 1 try (3 points).

The United Services beat Guy's Hospital, at Portsmouth, on Nov. 19, by 2 goles and 2 tries (16 points) to 1 try (3 points).

University College Hospital beat the Royal Naval College, at Greenwich, by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to 1 goal and 2 tries 11 points.

ASSOCIATION.

Oxford University beat the Civil Service in the Parks at Oxford, on Nov. 15, by 5 goals to 0.

The match between Cambridge University and the Casuals, which did not appear in the list of University fixtures, was played on the University ground on Nov. 15 in fine but rather cold weather. The result was a draw, each side having scored 2 goals.

Oxford University beat United Hospitals, at Oxford, on Nov. 19, by 2 goals to 1.

In the second of the amateur international matches of the season, England beat Holland, at Hull, on Nov. 15 by 2 goals to 1.

The results of the matches on Nov. 15 in the LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP were as follows:—West Bromwich Albion 2 goals, Blackburn Rovers 0, at West Bromwich ; Chelsea 2, Derby County 1, at Stamford Bridge; Newcastle United 2, Tottenham Hotspur 0, at Newcastle : Sunderland 5, Everton 1, at Everton; Liverpool 1, Preston North End 0, at Preston; Bolton Wanderers 3, Manchester City 0, at Bolton ; Bradford City 3, Sheffield Wednesday 1, at Sheffield ; Middlesbrough 1, Manchester United 0, at Manchester; Burnley 4, Aston Villa 0, at Burnley; Sheffield United 2, Oldham Athletic 1, at Oldham.

The results of the matches on Nov. 15 in the second Division of the League were as follows:—Notts County 2 goals, Wolverhampton Wanderers 0, at Nottingham; Clapton Oriant 0, Huddersfield Town 0, at Homerton; Grimsby Town 1, Woolwich Arsenal 1, at Grimsby; Leicester Fosse 3, Fulham 0, at Leicester ; Bradford 2, Hull City 0, at Bradford ; Glossop 2, Bury 1, at Glossop ; Bristol City 1, Blackpool 0, at Bristol ; Stockport County 1, Barnsley 1, at Stockport ; Birmingham 2, Notts Forest 0, at Birmingham; Leeds City 1, Lincoln City 0, at Leeds.

The result of the matches on Nov. 15 in the Southern League were as follows :—Southend United 2 goals, Swindon 0, at Southend ; Millwall 2, Queen's Park Rangers 0, at New Cross ; Crystal Palace 5, Reading 1, at Sydenham ; Plymouth Argyle 1, Watford 0, at Watford ; Northampton 2, Bristol Rovers 0, at Northampton Gillingham 2, Merthyr Town 1, at Gillingham ; Portsmouth 2, Exeter City 2, at Portsmouth ; Norwhich; City 1, West Ham United 0, at Norwich ; Brighton and Hove Albion 2, Cardiff City 1, at Brighton; Coventry City 2, Southampton 2, at Coventry.

RACING.

At Newbury on Nov 14 there was some interesting sport but in the principal race, the Ormonde Stakes the inevitable outsider cropped up, Sir W. Cooper's Casetta winning easily from the favourite, Fairy King. The November Nursery Handicap fell to Mr. Neumann's Lanius; and at Doncaster Mr. J. Dugdale's Tollendal won the Stanley Nursery Handicap, and Mr. J. C. Dyers Newly the Farmouth Nursery.

Mr. R. C. Dawson's Charmeuse won the Newbury Autumn Handicap at Newbury on Nov. 15. Mr. Brassey's St. Crispin was second and Mr. R. Swanwick's Equanimity third. The Theale Maiden Two-year-old late was won by Mr. R. C. Dawson's Wassilissa, and the Reading Nursery Handicap by Mr. H. Hartigan's Rawal-Pindi.—At the Doncaster Autumn Meeting Mr. J. W. Larnach's Print won the Durham Handicap, Mr. A. James's Caoutchouc cole the Downe Nursery Handicap, and Mr. J. Kenney's Dame Quickly the Vyntr Handicap.

At the Warwick November Meeting on Nov. 17 Mr. E. Hulton's Fairy King won the Autumn Three-year-old Plate. The Flying Welter Handicap Plate was won by Mr. W. Stratton's Castellan, and the Emscote Welter Handicap by Lady Torrington's Abelard II.

Mr. H. Hardy's Pastime won the Warwick Nursery Handicap Plate on Nov. 18, and the November Handicap Plate, also at the Warwick Meeting, was won by Col. Fenwick's Aurette, who thus earns a 5 lb. penalty for the Manchester November Handicap on Saturday.

At the Warwick Meeting on Nov. 19 the Leamington Selling Handicap was the chief race on the card, and it was won by Mr. R. Wootton's own-trained gelding Gay Bachelor.

GOLF.

The annual meeting of the golfers of the Parliamentary Press Gallery was held at Home Park on Nov. 13. A medal play competition for a cup presented by Mr. D. T. Arnott was decided, and resulted in the victory of Mr. J. Waddell with a score of 81 net.

The Stoke Poges Club beat Oxford University in a ten-a-side singles match on the Stoke Poges Club's course on Nov. 15 by 5 games to 4. One game, that between the captains Mr. R. H. de Montmorency (Stoke Poges) and Mr. W. F. McClure (Trinity, Oxford), was halved.

At the Sunningdale Club's autumn meeting on Nov. 15 the club scratch medal was won by Lord Charles Hope with a score of 78. The Duke of Connaught Cup for the best handicap aggregate for the spring and autumn meetings was won by Mr. H. E. Taylor with 81+84=165. The player also won the Longman Cup for the best scratch aggregate for these two meetings with 78+81=159. Mr. E. H. Fitter won the handicap prize with a return of 85—7=78.

A match between the Blackheath Club and the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society was played on the famous course at Blackheath on Nov. 18. In spite of a strong wind and tricky greens, the society's players showed fine form, and won by 5 matches to 3.

The annual match between Yorkshire amateurs and professionals took place at Ganton on Nov. 19 in fine weather, singles being played in the morning and foursomes in the afternoon. Of the eighteen matches in the singles the professionals won eleven, lost five, and halved two. In the foursomes they won eight and lost one, so that they were successful on the day's play by 19 matches to 6.

HOCKEY.

Oxford University beat Blackheath on the latter club's ground, on Nov. 15, by 5 goals to 2.

At Southgate Cambridge University beat Southgate by 5 goals to 0.

Oxford University beat Southern Counties' Hockey Association, at Oxford, on Nov. 17, by 3 goals to 1.

East Gloucester beat Oxford University, at Oxford, on Nov. 19, by 4 goals to 2.

TENNIS.

Prince's Club took a team to Oxford on Nov. 15 to play against the University in the Merton Street Court. The form of the Oxford players was not known with any certainty, but it proved to be better than was generally expected. There were four players a side, and four singles and two four-handed games (the best of three six-game sets) were played. Oxford won by 4 matches to 2, 8 sets to 5, 69 games to 61.

The Royal Court (Hampton Court Palace) beat Clare and Trinity (Cambridge), at Cambridge, on Nov. 19, by 7 matches to 3.

BILLIARDS.

REMARKABLE CHALLENGE TO INMAN.

Inman, the English billiard champion, received a remarkable challenge from Alfredo de Oro, the American pool champion and famous three-cushion cannon player, offering to play him at English billiards and English pyramids, with 2 1-4 inch balls; American pocket billiards with 2 5-16 inch balls, and three-cushion cannons with 2 3-8 inch balls, each of four games to be for dols. 500 or dols. 1,000 a side.

Inman is given the option of selecting three of the four games, or can play all of them.

When interviewed Inman said that until he has completed his three games against Hoppe he cannot make other matches, but then he will be quite ready to play De Oro at the games he names.

It is unlikely that Inman will play in England during the next billiard season.

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LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI FIRE.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST HINDU SHOP-KEEPER.

In connection with the recent fire which destroyed the Lakhmidas Khimji Market, a man named Prabhudas Amidas has been arrested by the police, placed before Mr. Frank Oliveira, and remanded.

The fire is said to have originated in the accused's shop, and it is alleged that the accused was seen coming out of the market half an hour before the fire broke out. It is further alleged that the accused insured his shop for Rs. 10,000.

STRANGE KIDNAPPING CASE.

The Paris police are trying to find traces of an eight-year-old boy named Harold Earle, who was kidnapped some days ago from a school at Lamotte-Beuvron, near Blois, by a man and woman who had been staying in the place for some time under the name of Evans.

The boy is the son of a new York artist and of a French lady from whom he was divorced five years ago. Since the divorce the father is said to have married twice again. The boy meanwhile remained under the guardianship of the mother, and had by her been sent to school at Lamotte-Beuvron. Evans, whose description is said to correspond closely with that of the boy's father, had made friends with the master of the school, and carried the boy off to Paris in a motor under the pretence of taking him out for a ride. From there they are believed to have gone to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C. I. E., V. D., Commanding.

Bombay, 6th December, 1913.

1324.—The next Class of Instruction in First Aid will be held at HeadQuarters on Monday the 8th instant at 7 p.m.

1325 Machine Gun—Machine Gun Parade for A and G Company for Tuesday the 9th instant is cancelled.

1326. Bugle Practice.—There will be a bugle practice on Monday the 8th instant at the Bombay Education Society's School Byculla at 6 p.m.

1327 Parade—Wednesday the 10th instant Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p m

Dress—Drill Order Uniform Shorts with Caps.

1328. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—Members firing parts I and II must bring their bayonets.

"G" Company on 7th instant.

1329. Meeting.—There will be a General Meeting of the members of Sergts. Mess at Head-Quarters, Council road, on Monday the 8th instant at 6-30 p. m.

All members are requested to be present.

1330. Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will commence shortly. Those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant as early as possible.

1331 Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held at Santa Cruz, from 31st January to 7th February, 1914.

1332 Indo-Transvaal Competition.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for practice for the Indo-Transvaal Competition on Monday the 8th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

1333 Adjutant's Office The Adjutant's Office will be closed on Tuesday the 9th inst on account of Public Holiday.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Adjutant, B.V.R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

Bombay, 5th December, 1913.

312 Parade—Saturday 6th December 1913; Nos 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D. R. F. and "Passing in" test for Gun Layers at Colaba, North Battery.

Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p. m.

Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.

Dress—Khaki and Caps.

313 General Meeting—Monday 8th Dec. 1913 ; There will be a General Meeting of the Corps at Head Quarters at 7 p. m.

All Members are kindly requested to attend.

315 Revolver Practice—Tuesday 9th December 1913 ; There will be Revolver Practice at 7-30 a.m. for Officers on the Arsenal Revolver Range.

318. Defence Light Manning—The E E Coy will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p m on Monday the 8th December 1913 and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

(Sd). E. P. CUDLIP, Captain R.A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay, 6th December, 1913.

1 Orderly N C Officer for the week—Corporal J R Webster.

2 Riding School daily for Recruits and members of the Corps from 7-5 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

3 The Range at Santa Cruz is allotted for Class Firing to "A" Troop this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Station on Saturday afternoon at 3-10 p. m., on Sunday morning 7-5 a. m.

3 There will be a Parade for the Salsette Detachment on Wednesday morning next the 10th instant. Rendezvous on the Flats near the Jackal Club at 7 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order Khaki with arms.

(Sd). D. W. WILSON, Lieut., Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

ACID STOMACHS ARE DANGEROUS.

NINE-TENTHS OF ALL STOMACH TROUBLE SAID TO BE DUE TO ACIDITY.

A PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE ON CAUSE AND CURE.

A famous physician whose successful researches into the cause and cure of stomach and intestinal diseases have earned for him an international reputation, said in the course of a recent lecture that nearly all intestinal troubles, as well as many diseases of the vital organs, were directly traceable to a deranged condition of the stomach, which in turn was due nine times out of ten to excessive acidity, which not only irritated and inflamed the deliate lining of the stomach, but also set up gastritis and stomach ulcers. It is interesting to note that he condemns the use of patent medicines as well as of medical treatment for the stomach, stating that he and his colleagues have secured remarkable results by the use of ordinary bisurated magnesia, which, by neutralising the acidity of the food, removes the source of the trouble. He contends that it is as foolish to treat the stomach itself as it would be for a man who stepped on a tack to rub liniment on the foot without first removing the tack. Remove the tack and the foot will heal itself—neutralise the acid and stomach troubles will disappear. Irritating medicines and medical treatments are useless, so long as the contents of the stomach remain acid ; remove the acidity, and there will be no need for medicine—the inflamed lining of the stomach will then heal itself. Sufferers from acidity should get a small bottle of bisurated magnesia from their chemist, and take half a teaspoonful in a quarter of a glass of hot or cold water after meals, repeating in fifteen minutes, if necessary, this being the dose which the doctor has found most efficacious in all cases.

EDITOR'S NOTE : We understand that the above-mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist, or direct from Kemp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

CURRENT EASTERN NOTES.

An Indian Science Congress of which Lord Carmichael is patron will be held in Calcutta, on January 15, 16 and 17.

It is a very rare and striking sight, says the *Ceylon Observer*, to find a talipot palm in flower as the tree to flower should be 60 to 80 years old. There is at present one such tree in flower, to be found near the Orchid House at Peradeniya. The talipot palm is called the chieftain of the palm tribe, attaining as it does, to greater proportion of leaves and trunk than any other palm known. It is stated that the leaves are broad enough to cover 25 soldiers. The immense fan-shaped leaves are at their largest size when the plant is about 12 years old, before it forms a trunk ; they measure several feet across and are largely made into fans, umbrellas, portable tents, &c. Known as "ola leaves" they have been used from time immemorial to the present day for writing native text upon which is effected by means of an iron stylus. The large hard seeds are made into buttons and ornaments, when from 80 to 100 years old the palm produces from the summit an enormous canopy and creamy white inflorescence followed a year or more later by ripe seed and shortly after by the death of the palm.

THE "DARTMOOR SHEPHERD."

At the York Assizes on Nov. 18, before Mr. Justice Scrutton, DAVID DAVIES, 72, a labourer popularly known as the "Dartmoor shepherd," pleaded "Guilty" to breaking and entering St. Mary's Parish Church, Whitby, and stealing about 30s on August. 24.

Mr. Charles Mellor, barrister, who represented the accused, said that Davies seemed to have spent 38 years in prison for various offences. In his early life he had received very heavy sentences which nowadays he would not have suffered. They had been the ruin of his life.

His LORDSHIP passed sentence of 12 months' imprisonment with such hard labour as the accused was capable of performing.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime ; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
December		h. m.	ft. in.
Sat	6	m 4 53	25 6
		6 10 a	23 3
Sun	7	m 5 43	25 2
		7 31 a	23 10
Mon	8	m 6 40	25 1
		8 36 a	24 9
Tues	9	m 7 33	25 1
		9 15 a	25 9
Wed	10	m 8 22	25 4
		9 55 a	26 8

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
December		h. m.	ft. in
Sat	6	0 20 a	19 10
		11 20 a	21 5
Sun	7	1 7 a	19 3
Mon	8	m 0 49	21 7
		1 45 a	18 7
Tues	9	m 1 35	21 5
		2 10 a	17 11
Wed	10	m 2 49	21 1
		2 54 a	17 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Dec.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
6 (Saturday)	do 6h. 58m.	do 6h. 1m.
7 (Sunday)	do 6h. 59m.	do 6h. 1m.
8 (Monday)	do 6h. 59m.	do 6h. 1m.
9 (Tuesday)	do 7h. 0m.	do 6h. 2m.
10 (Wednesday)	do 7h. 0m.	do 6h. 2m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, Dec. 5th, 8h. 28-7m. p.m. ; Full Moon, 13th 8h. 30-5m. p.m. ; Last Quarter, 20th, 9h 45-8m. p.m. ; New Moon, 27th, 8h. 28-7m. p.m.

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Tiger Brand 125 deg	4	15	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg ...	4	15	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4	6	0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4	6	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	6	0	do.
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THE
Bombay Gazette

Saturday, 6th December, 1913.

THE TROUBLE AMONG THE BHILS.

We publish in another column a highly interesting account of the recent trouble among the Bhils in the Rewa Kantha Agency. The Bhils are in many respects a remarkable people. Owing to the oppression from which they have suffered, they are shy and suspicious of strangers, but those who have been able to win their confidence declare that they possess in a high degree many of the primitive virtues. In the earlier days of the present unrest, we remarked on the undesirability of dismissing the story of their grievances without full inquiry. It would now appear that the unrest arose out of a reform movement, which has been in evidence among the Bhils for some time past. The object of this movement is to promote temperance, honesty, and social reform generally, and its leader, one Govindgir, is said to have obtained enormous influence among the people and to have been credited by his followers with supernatural powers. It was not long, apparently, before vested interests were affected. The spread of temperance among the Bhils led to a decline in the Abkari Revenue of the States on the Bombay-Rajputana border, and, according to our correspondent, the State of Sunth in Rewa Kantha is said to have suffered to the extent of six thousand rupees in one month. It is not difficult to imagine what would be likely to follow, and it is quite within the bounds of possibility that the Bhils were driven into open resistance of the law owing to the harsh and oppressive tactics of minor officials. There is at present no tangible evidence to support this theory, but, again and again, investigation into the causes of outbreaks by aboriginal peoples in India has revealed the fact that the rebels had been goaded into insurrection by gross tyranny and oppression. The Sonthal rebellion is a notable case in point, although more recent instances of a similar character could be cited. Sir William Hunter in describing the Sonthals in his "Annals of Rural Bengal" wrote:—"They have carried with them from the plains a love of order, a genial humanity and a certain degree of civilization and agricultural habits. Their very vices are the vices of an oppressed and driven-out people who have lapsed from a higher state rather than those of savages who have never known better things." It was the moneylender and the petty official who caused the rebellion of 1855. In that case good came out of evil, since as the result of the subsequent investigation into the condition of the people, they were ultimately provided with protective legislation which has proved of inestimable benefit to them. In regard to the Bhils, the prisoners captured during the fighting on the 17th November have all been released with the exception of the ringleaders, who have been taken to Ahmedabad to stand their trial. We have no doubt that if these men have been the victims of oppression, a merciful view will be taken of their conduct. In any event it is understood that a full investigation will be made into the causes which changed a laudable reform movement into a miniature rebellion, and if genuine grievances are disclosed prompt and effective steps should be taken for their removal. It is interesting at the present juncture to recall how opinion respecting the Sonthals changed when their grievances were revealed. Mr. R. Carstairs, who did notable work in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, has given a valuable description of these people. They had come into the district from the South-West. They reclaimed waste land and ousted no man. "Being prolific, industrious and hardy, they multiplied and spread. They paid rent; they asked for no subsidies, for no protection—only to be let alone. But they were not let alone. The police and the moneylenders worried them into rebellion. They rose, and were crushed, after a war which began by their beating off the Hill Rangers, now a regiment of the regular army, armed with muskets." Yet the Sonthals had been looked upon by their neighbours as little better than the beasts of the field, and they had suffered cruel persecution at the hands of petty officials. Even after the power of the money-lender and the official underling had been curbed, the unfortunate people became the victims of Hindu landlords, and there were rumours of another rising. Sir George Campbell was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal at the time, and he demanded from the Government of India a measure of remedial agrarian legislation which was regarded as of a drastic character. The Government were inclined to hesitate. "You must either give me this or soldiers to shoot these people," said Sir George, and he succeeded in obtaining his law. It is well, whenever serious difficulties arise with aboriginal races in India, that the moral of the Sonthal troubles should not be forgotten.

AN EMPLOYER'S STRIKING VIEWS.

In view of the renewed labour trouble in South Wales, especial interest will be taken in the striking speech delivered recently by Mr. D. A. Thomas, the well-known coal-owner. Mr. Thomas has been intimately connected as an employer with the recent trouble in the Welsh coal-fields, and has naturally made a deep study of labour conditions. He has to admit that he has been unable to come to any definite idea as to causes and remedies, but he said some notable things, especially notable when we remember that Mr. Thomas, although a Liberal, is a very wealthy man who is at the head of the greatest coal amalgamation in the United Kingdom, the Cambrian Combine, and that his sympathies have always been actively with the employers. Now, however, he adopts a modified point of view. He does not believe that the unrest has anything to do with recent legislation. One undoubted cause of the trouble, he says, is the increased cost of living, and half of it is due to the slowness in adjusting wages to that increased cost. While urging that the sanctity of an agreement is at the very root of collective bargaining, Mr. Thomas also argues that there can be no finalty in labour settlements any more than there can be in Liberal legislation, for it is discontent that has made the world go round. "While the enormous changes wrought by improved organisation and the expansion of civilization were going on," he proceeded, "let capital and labour courageously face the issues and endeavour to solve the problems before them in the spirit of Christ." This is excellent advice, but in order that it should be carried out with full effect it would be necessary for capital and labour both to examine their problems with impartial judgment and from the liberal standpoint Mr. Thomas has adopted. This we fear is too much to expect for a very long day yet.

THE CANTEEN SCANDALS.

The administration of canteens has long been a subject of controversy in Service circles. The affair which is to form the subject of enquiry at Home is therefore arousing considerable interest. At the moment the details which have been divulged are very meagre, and we have not even been informed of the direction in which the alleged irregularities are suspected to have occurred. The general subject has been dealt with prominently by Service journals, and the *United Service Gazette* in particular condemns the rebate system, which, it contends, leaves canteen funds open to systematic encroachment, and inflates the prices charged to private soldiers. Our contemporary is careful, however, to state that it does not advocate the sweeping away of either the tenancy or the so-called co-operative system, and we here have an apt instance of the uncertainty which obscures the subject. It is hoped, however, that the present scandals will result in the whole question of Army canteens being fully considered by the highest military authorities.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Devanha," with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Monday the 8th instant.

THE Maharaja of Jodhpore, who was accompanied by Major A. D. Strong, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse), was received by the King and Queen on Nov. 17th.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. K. G. Tokekar of Poona is forwarding to the Press for publication a long and impassioned appeal for the erection of a memorial to the late Mr. Chunilal Saraiya. Mr. Tokekar expresses the conviction that there can "hardly be a dissentient voice" raised against his proposal, and he suggests that the memorial should take the form of a marble bust or a life-size painting to be placed in the Exchange Hall or the College of Commerce.

An important conference has been sitting in Paris, the deliberations of which may have important results. This is the International Congress on Customs Regulations, which met for second time to discuss means of solving certain questions arising from the application of Customs laws and to draw up a number of resolutions which, it is expected, will eventually be approved by a diplomatic conference. The French Under-Secretary of State for Finance pointed out that "the Congress seeks to secure the simplification of the Customs formalities of the various countries," a reform that has long been needed.

The naming of warships after inland cities at Home is not only interesting from the sentimental point of view but has a recruiting value. In mail week the cruiser "Birmingham" was put into commission, and the metropolis of the Midlands has shown its pride in having a unit of the Navy bearing its name by subscribing for a number of gifts, including two silver shields as gunnery prizes, for presentation to the ship. Birmingham, though an inland town, has always been conspicuous for its interest in the Navy and has maintained for many years a Naval Volunteer Brigade. It also supplies a considerable proportion of men and boys to serve in the Fleet.

That the women's movement continues to make headway is shown by an announcement to hand by yesterday's mail. It is stated by a London contemporary that Mrs. Lavinia Malcolm, after a successful career of six years as the first woman town councillor in Scotland, has been elected Provost of Dollar, to the intense satisfaction of the ratepayers, very many of whom are women. Mrs. Malcolm is an enthusiastic Liberal and her services as a speaker are frequently in demand to address political meetings in all parts of Scotland. A few months ago she presented a very handsome gold and enamel chain of office to Provost Green, who had the pleasure the other day of investing her with her own gift.

Mr. Kennerley Rumford, the eminent vocalist, has appeared in a new role. Mr. Rumford has rendered with distinction on the concert platform a spirited setting of "A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea," and now, according to Reuter, he has been acting as a fireman on a voyage between Wellington, New Zealand, and Sydney. The labour troubles at Wellington interfered with the ship's departure from that port; and in order to save further delay the services of thirty-seven amateur firemen were accepted. These volunteers included—in addition to Mr. Rumford and Mr. Gregson, the pianist—doctors, lawyers and students, who will be able for the remainder of their lives to indulge in lurid reminiscences of the stokehold.

Since Lord Willingdon has adopted the practical method of assisting agriculture by establishing a cattle-breeding farm at Ganeshkhind, interest in the improvement of the breeds of Indian cattle has received a stimulus in this Presidency. In the adjoining Central Provinces it is now officially stated that "a modest but promising beginning has been made in the matter of starting private cattle-breeding farms, and it is particularly satisfactory to notice that Chhattisgarh, where the local cattle are miserably undersized, is the locality in which several of these ventures have been established. There is no object to which landlords of substantial means can more usefully devote their time and money." The last remark is very true and a similar effect of course, His Excellency hopes, will be produced in this Presidency, as the result of his initiative.

The far-reaching effects of the failure of the Indian Specie Bank are illustrated by the announcement that a powerful syndicate has been formed in London to take up the bank's entire unrealised stock of silver there. This will have a beneficial effect on the market, and will relieve it of apprehensions of future disturbance as a result of the ill-starred attempt to corner the metal. It may be recalled that in the early days of the speculation an appeal was made to Sir Fleetwood Wilson in the Legislative Council for Government assistance for the speculators, who were finding it difficult to finance their enormous stocks. Considering that the object of the speculators was to squeeze the Government of India, when they came into the market for silver for coinage, the proposal was obviously preposterous. Sir Fleetwood Wilson smiled grimly, for it was his ability to abstain from purchasing that had created the difficulties which the "ring" were then experiencing. The suggestion created astonishment even among the most case-hardened members of the Council, as well it might.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

INDIAN STUDENTS' GRIEVANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

For a long time past there has been a good deal of grumbling about one thing or another by many of the Indian students who make use of 21 Cromwell Road, or in other ways come into contact with the department of which Mr. C. E. Mallet is the head. Whether the grievances alluded to are real or imaginary, or partly real and partly imaginary, I have no means of knowing Lord Crewe, whose attention has been called to the matter, is apparently in the same state of ignorance; for, he has asked the Advisory Committee presided over by Lord Ampthill, to investigate the complaints with the view of providing a remedy, should it be found that there is anything requiring remedy. The inquiry is in the hands of a Sub-Committee consisting of Sir M. M. Bhownaggree (chairman), Mr. Mirza Ali Baig, C.S.I., Mr. C. A. Latif, and Major N. P. Sinha, I.M.S., retired, with Mr. R. E. Field as secretary. As a commencement the Sub-Committee has issued a circular containing a series of questions and inviting suggestions. This circular has been addressed to fifty or more students, and doubtless other measures that seem necessary will be taken in a sympathetic spirit, to arrive at the exact truth.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The opening meeting of the 160th session of the Royal Society of Arts took place on Wednesday, when Lord Sanderson's successor in the chairmanship of this venerable but vigorous institution, Colonel Sir Thomas H. Holdich, delivered an address which contained several points of interest to Indian readers. Unlike some who have occupied a similar position, he refrained from surveying mankind from China to Peru, and in the main confined himself to the question of the development of almost perfect accuracy in the manufacture of the smaller class of scientific instruments such as are in daily use in the hands of experts all the world over. Sir Thomas is nothing if not a geographer and naturally he had something to say about a field of work in which he has, as every one in India knows, gained so much distinction. Many after hearing or reading his address will understand more clearly how it comes about that a knowledge of geography—and more particularly a knowledge of exact geographical terminology—is, as he put it, an essential factor in political business. "You may not be aware," he said, "that ignorance on this subject has cost this country, if not other countries, more millions than it is possible to count, but it is so; and it may astonish you to learn that, within my own knowledge, more than once has a dangerous position, threatening actual war, been precipitated by the loose application of some elementary geographical term in a political agreement or protocol affecting an international boundary." He proceeded to give some remarkable instances. The first related to the Pamirs, where a British expedtion were engaged settling the southern boundary of Russia in Asia and safeguarding the interests of our friend, the ruler of Afghanistan.

ASTONISHING STORIES.

"We had succeeded," Sir Thomas observed, "in carrying an irregular triangulation across the back-bone of the Himalayas, as I have told you, and we were scientifically in a good position to deal with the Russian Commission. All went fairly well up to a certain point, the point from which the boundary was to be carried to the Chinese frontier. Then the wording of the international agreement ran somewhat as follows: 'From this point the boundary shall be carried in an easterly direction to a junction with the Chinese frontier.' Now I ask you, as we anxiously asked each other, what is an 'easterly direction?' Is it a little east of north, a little east of south, due east, or what? It happened to be a crucial matter, for it was here that we struck those passes which it was supposed might lead from Russia to India. Agreement was impossible, and business came to an end. Already the wild sweep of the North-west winter gales was beginning to be felt; already the snow-drifts began to pack against our flapping tents, and we thought painfully of a long, long winter before us, perched up on the roof of the world. The risk and the expense of it would have been terrible. Luckily, the weak spot in the protocol had been pointed out to Government months before, and the inevitable deadlock was anticipated. Luckily also the Government solution of the anticipated difficulty reached us just in time." The second instance took us back to the exciting days of the Pendjeh incident when it was touch and go whether we should go to war. The Gladstone Government disappeared and their successors came to terms with Russia. The delimitation of a boundary was the next step. Then it was found by Sir Thomas Holdich and his colleagues that the agreement which had been drawn up between the Foreign Office and Russia was based on what might well have been a sixpenny map, bought at the nearest post office, and thousands of pounds were wasted in hunting along the Oxus in order to discover a position named in the agreement, which might possibly have existed once; but, if so, had long since disappeared into the bed of the great river. "That little mistake," he went on to say, "had more unpleasant consequences beyond those of lengthening the work of the Commission. Before our labours were over the Amir began to get very angry, and we lived in anything but cheerful anticipation of what the result of the next attack of gout might be. It is never advisable to overstay your welcome in Afghanistan."

He mentioned another occasion when something happened that might well have ended in war. The fierce Abdurahman was very wrathful at the interpretation set by English politicians on the apparently simple words, "the boundary shall run along the foot of the hills." "What," asked Sir Thomas Holdich, "is the foot of the hills? Is it where the steep slopes end and the gentle glacis leads down to the river? or is it the river-bed itself where all slopes end?" The British Expedition made it the latter and thereby added a width of about seven miles to our territory. At this distance of time Sir T. Holdich is not ashamed to say that his sympathies were rather with the Amir in that little matter. For once, at all events, England did not come off second best. Sir Thomas Holdich summed up his remarks on this branch of his theme by saying that a wrongly placed meridian line or an indefinite determination of latitude not only may, but actually has, cost England vast areas of territory and vast sums of money.

INDIAN FINANCE AND CURRENCY.

Royal commissions are not usually distinguished for accomplishing the duties entrusted to them with lightning rapidity. It is usually the other way about. How dilatory they often are was shown in the case of the Divorce Commission which, I believe, did not report until two years after it was appointed. No complaint of unnecessary delay can be brought against the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency. The draft report of that Commission is already in the hands of Mr. Austen Chamberlain's colleagues, and it is hoped that it will be finally passed on the 17th of December. I fancy this rumour must be true as Sir Shapurji Broacha has arranged to leave England for Bombay eight days later, and he would hardly be likely to have booked his passage for that date unless he expected the labours of the Commission to be then at an end. One of the principal Indian witnesses, examined by the Commission, Mr. M. R. Sandaram Iyer, hon. secretary of the Madras Economic Association was to have started for India this week, but he has postponed his departure in order to accept an invitation to read a paper before the Institute of Bankers. This, I believe, will be the first paper read by an Indian at a meeting of the Bankers' Institute and Mr. Iyer is to be congratulated on the compliment paid to him by so influential an organization. The subject of Mr. Iyer's paper is "Indian Banking Problems" and the views on this important question of so intelligent and well-informed a student of these matters might prove instructive as well as interesting.

BROTHERHOOD IN PRACTICE.

The birthday anniversary of Keshub Chunder Sen was celebrated at 21, Cromwell Road, on Wednesday evening, the interesting proceedings commencing with a supplicatory prayer intoned by Major Sinha, two Bengali hymns sung by Bengali ladies following. Interesting addresses were afterwards delivered by Sir Krishna Gupta, Mr. C. A. Latif, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Sir Muncherjee in the course of his remarks recalled the visit of Keshub Chunder Sen to Bombay and the impression made on his boyish mind by the great Bengali reformer. The teaching of Keshub Chunder Sen, Sir Muncherjee maintained, had freed Oriental religions from the charge of idolatry and shown them to be based on the worship of the one true God.

SOLVING A DIFFICULTY.

Just when the question of the disgraceful conditions of housing which the working classes are compelled to accept is being recognised, especially in Dublin, as a cause of industrial unrest, there was a fitness of things in the celebration of the Co-partnership Tenants' sixth anniversary last night. The leaders of the movement were eminently justified in pointing out how much had been accomplished during the six years of their existence in the improvement of housing conditions. The Lord Mayor of Liverpool, who was one of the chief speakers at the largely attended banquet at the Connaught Rooms, presided over by Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, said that if Liverpool had known and acted upon the principles carried out by the Co partnership Tenants' scheme, it would not have been compelled to spend a million and a half sterling in wiping out the reproach that it was "the black spot on the Mersey."

The Hamstead Garden Suburb is the best known of such suburbs, though Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham and other places are developing the idea, and Mr. Henry Vivian was able to show the great progress that has been made. Beginning with a few hundred pounds, one employe in a small room, and faith, the Co-partnership Tenants has now 1,000 operatives, has built property to the value of one million and a quarter sterling, and is busy with three millions' worth more. It claims to have solved the conflicting interests of landlord and tenant, by making tenants sharers in the whole enterprise instead of owners of the houses they live in. A world's record infantile mortality rate of only 11 per 1,000 has been achieved at the Hampstead Garden Suburb; this is something to be proud of, and Mr. Vivian maintains that given good conditions of home, intellectual and social life, a new type will be evolved in a generation or two. Already the children of Garden Suburb are taller than those less fortunately placed, he said, and in a few years' time their earning capacity would be an asset to the State.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Sir George Birdwood has been selected to fill the vacancy in the Council of the Royal Society of Arts, caused by the death of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa. Sir George had been absent from the Council since June last, when he retired by rotation, but was eligible for re-election on a gap being created by death or otherwise. With his thirty-five years of almost unbroken service on the Council he must, I think, have scored a record.

Mr. Harry Stewart Pollen has been appointed, by the Secretary of State for India, Assistant Architect to the Government of Bihar and Orissa. Mr. Pollen, who is the younger son of Dr. John Pollen, C.I.E., has been working with several well-known firms of London architects and he is a keen volunteer, being a lieutenant in the 25th London Battalion (Cyclists). He sails for Calcutta in the P. and O. steamer "Nagoya" on 3rd January.

PILGRIMSHIP AGROUND.

The following telegram from the Political Resident, Aden, dated the 3rd December, 1913, is published in a Press note:—

"Holt Line vessel "Thesus" with 800 pilgrims aboard and propeller lost, is aground at 25 miles to the north of Jebel Tair in the Red Sea. Assistance being rendered."

AT the Mansion House, on Nov. 18 Lord Ampthill, the Pro-Grand Master of Freemasons, installed the Lord Mayor (Sir Vansittart Bowater) as Worshipful Master of the Guildhall Lodge, in succession to Alderman Sir David Burnett.

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1913.

A COMMERCIAL MONTE CRISTO

GREAT NEW SERIAL

BY

PAUL TRANT.

Author of "Right Against Might," "The Vow," "The Home Secretary," "A Wife by Purchase," etc.

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CHAPTER XIV.

Max Logan waited in the library until he saw Hawke's car pass the window, and then he joined the Parmeters in the hall.

"Aileen asked me to give you this letter," Ethel said at once.

With trembling fingers he tore open the envelope, from which he first took the ring. Then he read the few lines, and afterwards carefully folded the paper.

"I should like to go back to Liverpool. Are you coming?" he asked of Parmeter.

"Yes, but not at once. I think we'll have a little chat. They say that two heads are better than one, and it strikes me you're up against it, Max."

Yes, I'm up against it; but I haven't lost her yet."

"I'll order the car in an hour's time. Come and have a smoke."

"All right, old chap. I shall be glad of your advice. I wonder how Hawke found out?"

"That doesn't matter very much. It's enough that he did find out. What are you going to do?" asked Parmeter.

"See Aileen alone, and make out the best case I can. If only I had been able to say that I cared for her when I asked her to marry me."

He broke off with a sigh, and Parmeter noticed that he was suffering acutely.

"That would have made all the difference. I'm inclined to think it would be wiser to wait a bit before you see her again," Parmeter said, after a pause.

"In the meantime, Hawke will know the extent of the damage I've done Aileen. And it'll be worse than he imagines. Then I shall have him more bitter against me than he is at present. No, my only hope is to persuade her to marry me at once."

"It is quite clear that you'll have to offer Hawke something to gain his consent."

"And that something would mean that he will be saved from disaster. You forget Alston. I can't do that," Max answered, wearily.

"You'll have to choose between Aileen and your revenge. I believe we could persuade Layburn and the others to let Hawke come into the combine. With them it is only a matter of business."

"You would agree to take Hawke in?" Max asked, quickly.

"I am in your hands—entirely. I want Aileen to be happy, that's all."

"Heaven knows that's my wish. I seem to have made a pretty mess of things, and I can't see a way out. My only chance is that Aileen cares enough for me to throw over her father; they say that to women the world is well lost for love. Jack, I'm utterly miserable, a I deserve to be. I've made that poor girl suffer unutterable torments. I ought to be shot."

"I'll order the car now," Parmeter said, and left the room.

It was the first time that Max had been alone since Hawke's arrival, and he uttered a deep sigh as he began to pace restlessly to and fro. The expression of Aileen's eyes haunted him, and he longed to take her in his arms and comfort her. If only Hawke had been an hour later, and they had been married, he was confident that she would not have left him, but now there was a fight ahead. Perhaps the loss of Aileen was to be his punishment for having lapsed from the strictly honourable path, and, looking back, he understood how wrongly he had behaved. Ethel Parmeter came into the room, and her expression was cold.

"If I had known everything I should not have advised Aileen to marry you. In fact, I think it is a good thing her father turned up," she said severely.

"Please don't rub it in. I can make no defence."

"You should have told her that you did care for her when you asked her to marry you."

"It would have been a lie. At least, I didn't know that I did care."

"In the circumstances the lie would have been excusable. Besides, you haven't been such a stickler for the truth—have you?"

He flushed at the words, and she continued relentlessly:—

"We women would rather be lied to than have our pride wounded so deeply. Aileen gave herself to you frankly and wholeheartedly. There was no mock modesty, for she thought you loved her. And now she knows—from your lips—that you were merely using her for an unworthy motive. There are women who might forget easily, but not such a one as Aileen. Besides, she had placed you on a pedestal. How great must have been the shock when she found that your feet were of clay!"

"Do you think that she will forgive me? What can I do?" Max asked miserably.

"I can't advise you. I think you'll have to wait for time to heal the wound."

Parmeter came to announce that the car was ready, and they started off at once; but neither of them felt inclined to talk, and no reference was made to the events of the morning until they were nearing Liverpool.

"Be gentle with her," Parmeter said, and his voice shook a little.

"She ought to have fallen in love with you, Jack. You're the better man.'

Parmeter's answer was rather a sad smile, but he placed his hand affectionately on his friend's shoulder.

"I dare say I shall get over it. Are you going straight to the hotel?"

"Yes; I couldn't settle down to work with this on my mind."

"The best of luck," said Parmeter, as they pulled up at the hotel.

Max went in and sent up his name, and he wondered if Hawke would refuse to see him. But in a few minutes the servant returned and asked him to go upstairs, where, on the landing, Hawke was awaiting him.

"You may find Aileen rather troublesome. But stick to it, and don't go away without seeing me," Hawke said, and led the way to the sitting-room. "I won't go in with you," he added, as he opened the door.

Aileen stood facing him, and there was anguish in her eyes.

"Why did you come? I do not feel well. Won't you go away?" she cried, appealingly.

"I'm sorry to worry you, but I can't leave your letter unanswered. Please sit down, for I've a lot to say."

"It's useless. You have condemned yourself."

"I do not intend to make excuses. I have offended you deeply, but you are generous, and I want to appeal to you—by our love."

"Love!" she repeated, contemptuously. "You don't know the meaning of the word. From the moment we met you became my whole world. Your acting was so natural that I believed you cared. I was a stupid, simple girl, and I believed everything you said. Now that I look back and remember, I am ashamed of myself. How you must have chuckled when you saw that I was so ready a victim, weak, pitiful fool that I was! And when you asked me to be your wife, I trusted you implicitly, and there was no happier girl in the world than I. To me you were the soul of honour—a king among men—and I worshipped you. I did not attempt to hide my love, and you found a ready victim."

His face became very white as he listened, and his lips twitched nervously. But swiftly he approached and took her in his arms. In spite of her struggles, his lips met hers and he kissed her passionately.

"I love you. I always loved you!" he cried vehemently.

Aileen wrenched herself away from him, and her bosom rose and fell quickly.

"You cur! You dare kiss me!" she cried, breathlessly.

"You know that I love you, and that is my excuse. I have behaved like a cad. I admit that I didn't know that I loved you when I asked you to marry me, therefore you rightly call me a cur. But"—and his voice became stronger—"but now I know that I loved you all the time, from our first meeting. I was a blind fool, and I am ready to pay for my foolishness. In writing that letter you are awarding too great a punishment, both to me and yourself. It's your pride that is hurt, but I believe you still love me. Just for one mistake—I admit a grievous mistake—are we both to be miserable for the rest of our lives?"

"You have humiliated me. I hate you!"

All passion had left her, and she spoke with a deliberation that appalled him.

"I don't know why you hate my father," she went on calmly, "but I understand that you have been planning to ruin him, and that you are likely to succeed. I should like you to understand that if my father loses all his money, you won't be hurting me—But, perhaps, you have agreed with him that marriage with me shall be the price of his salvation."

"No, what I planned about your father will be carried through," he answered doggedly.

"I am glad to hear that. I prefer that neither of us should receive any consideration at your hands."

"Aileen, you are not yourself, or you wouldn't talk like that."

"I'm not the Aileen Hawke you knew. She was an innocent, trusting girl. I am a woman who has had her eyes roughly opened—that's all.

Just then a servant entered and handed a note to her, which she read hurriedly. "Remember that everything depends upon your persuading Logan to make terms. If you do not succeed it means ruin."

"No answer," she said quickly; and when the door was closed she handed the message to Max.

"No wonder you are so bitter he said. Your father has asked you to consent to marry me, if I will make terms."

"That is it. Both you and he would juggle with my happiness. But I refuse to be made use of by either of you."

"I was going to ask you to marry me and leave your father. Aileen, dear, don't let wounded pride keep us apart."

"You would have married me—keeping me in ignorance of what you were doing to my father."

"Yes—I would marry you on any terms—that were honourable."

"Honourable!" she replied scathingly. "You speak of honour? What harm had my father done you?"

"I can't tell you—but it was a grievous wrong to one who was dear to me."

"I don't believe it. You are trying to excuse yourself."

"Then I can say no more. Good-bye," he answered sternly.

"Good-bye," she repeated faintly.

But when she spoke the words all anger left her, and, covering her face with her hands, she sank back into a chair and began to cry quietly. The strain had been great, and she had reached the end of her strength.

"Aileen!" he cried passionately, and in a moment was by her side. "Dearest, don't let us quarrel. We love one another, and that is all that matters."

He took her hand and covered it with kisses, but she still continued to cry piteously. There was a hopeless note in the sound that cut him to the quick, and he began to believe that he had lost her love. At any rate, it would be cruelty to trouble her any more at the moment.

"May I come back and see you soon?" he pleaded, but she shook her head.

"Good-bye, dearest—we might have been man and wife now, and nothing could have parted us."

Suddenly she ceased to cry, and rose; but her face was turned away.

"Max, are you bound to ruin father? Is there no means of saving him? I do not ask for myself—but——"

"I can do nothing—I am bound."

"Then I won't say any more."

"Your father may be angry with you. But you may tell him that even if you consented to marry me it would make no difference."

"You say that to make things easier for me, but I am not afraid of father. I am only sorry that it is you who should be the cause of his ruin. It is terrible to think that, during the last week or two, you have been eating his bread, and all the time you were his enemy."

"I was fighting him with his own weapons. If I dared tell you——"

But he paused, for he was determined not to open her eyes as to Hawke's real character.

"In business men seem to lay aside all decent instincts. To me the whole thing is horrible. Good-bye."

He took her hands in his and gazed steadily into her eyes.

"I shall not give up hope. Perhaps time will make you think more kindly of me. My one wish is for your happiness. Good-bye, dearest."

Aileen gave a little sob, as she reached the door, but he did not move towards her.

"Good-bye, Max. I will try to forgive—and to forget?" she said tremulously.

And the door was closed quietly.

CHAPTER XV.

Ladram Hawke awaited anxiously to hear the result of the interview between Aileen and Max, and immediately the former appeared he hastened to her.

"Well?" he asked sharply.

"I can do nothing," she answered, and hurried away to her room.

"You are not to leave the hotel until I've seen you," he called after her, and then joined Max.

"Have you young people been quarrelling again?" he asked with assumed cheerfulness.

Max rose and walked towards the door.

"I understand you wished to make a bargain with me—that your daughter would marry me if I consented to make terms with you," he said sternly.

"You put it rather brutally, but it amounts to that."

"I may as well tell you at once that in no circumstances would I agree. Ever since my father's death I have worked for one end—your ruin. And I have succeeded long before I thought I should. You shall suffer a little of what I have suffered."

Max opened the door and was about to leave, but Hawke moved quickly towards him.

"You can't leave me like this. You pretend to care for my girl, and are you prepared to lose her, just for the gratification of revenge? Believe me, you won't get much pleasure from it. I admit that you've cornered me, but you will gain nothing by ruining me. In fact, if we work together I believe your profit would be greater. You're but a beginner in financial deals, while I have the whole business at my fingerends. After this shipping combine has gone through we can turn our attention to other matters. I've lots of schemes on the carpet, and I'm prepared to make you my partner, share and share alike."

"Thank you, but I prefer not to have my name connected with yours."

"And yet you are willing to marry my daughter," Hawke answered quickly.

"It is her misfortune to be your daughter. I wish to Heaven she had any other father."

"Have you quite decided, or are you acting on the impulse of the moment?"

"The impulse of twelve months. It's about time that your career ended. My father is only one of many victims. There are beggared families crying out for revenge and they shall have it. Henry Alston would not rest in his grave if he knew that I had spared you."

"Do you imagine you can ruin such a man as myself? You can only effect a temporary check but in a few months I shall be on my feet again, and I shall never rest until I have laid you low. If it comes to a fight to the death, have you any chance against myself? My boy, I will crush you in no time. But I don't want to quarrel. As a matter of fact, I like you more than any man I ever met, and I say this quite honestly. It is true I wished you to marry Aileen for my own purposes, but at the same time I knew she would be getting a decent husband. Come Logan, let us forget our little differences and be friends. On my part I don't bear any animosity."

"Do you remember my father coming to you and asking for mercy? Max demanded sternly.

"We won't talk about that."

"I shall show just as much mercy as you showed to him. Hawke you practically killed him. He could not face disgrace."

"Now you're melodramatic," Hawke answered uneasily.

"I ask one thing of you—don't visit this upon your daughter. We've wounded her enough between us, and she was not meant for unhappiness."

"You're the cause of it. She cares for you but what will she think when she knows that I have been ruined by you. In your heart you hope that in time she will be your wife. And she will be if you'll only be sensible."

"I've nothing more to say," Max answered and his hand rested on the handle of the door.

Hawke had been controlling himself with an effort for he had not believed that Logan would continue his opposition, but now he realized that he was fighting a man as strong as himself. And with this realization his control vanished.

"You young cub to dare to threaten me!" he cried furiously. "I'll break you, and in a few months you'll come to me whining."

"You seem to be doing a little of that yourself," Max answered dryly and swung open the door. "I give you warning that I intend to do all I can to persuade your daughter to marry me."

I would rather see her dead," Hawke cried harshly.

Max made no rejoinder, and left the hotel and drove straight to the office, where he settled down to work for there was a lot to be done. Interviews with Mr. Layburn and the solicitors followed, and it was arranged that the combine, under the title of the National Steamship Corporation, should be brought before the public at the commencement of the following week.

"Nearly all the shares are already underwritten, and success is practically assured," Mr. Raymond announced with satisfaction.

While Max was with him, a clerk announced a visitor—Ladram Hawke.

"Shall I see him?" the solicitor asked, and then Max shortly told what had happened.

"I'm glad he didn't find out a few days earlier, but now he's powerless. I think it would be wiser to hear what he has to say," said Mr. Raymond.

"Shall I go?"

"No, you had better be present," answered the solicitor, and he rose and bowed stiffly when Hawke came in.

"I wish to see you alone," the latter said with a look at Logan.

"I presume you have come about the shipping combine. Is that so?"

Hawke nodded his head.

"Then I should prefer Mr. Logan to be present. It will save time."

There was a moment of hesitation, and then Hawke proceeded to lay his proposal before the solicitor. He was playing a bold game, and his offer was so tempting a one that Mr. Raymond looked at Max, who shook his head decidedly.

"I can make no terms with Mr. Hawke," he said coldly.

"Had you better not consult the other people who are interested?" Hawke broke in.

"Everything has been left to Mr. Logan. His partners have absolute confidence in him."

"Is this final?" asked Hawke, and his voice shook a little.

"Quite. As a matter of fact, we do not wish to be associated with you. There is to be no financial juggling. Ours is a straightforward proposition. Therefore we do not need your co-operation," Mr. Raymond said coldly.

Hawke looked first at Max and then at the solicitor, and realized that it would be useless to say any more. So he gave them a curt nod, and left, going straight back to the hotel and telling Aileen to pack up at once. An hour later they started for London, but the journey was an extremely unpleasant one for both of them. They dined in the train, and upon reaching Park Lane Hawke set to work at once with his secretaries. He had admitted defeat, but there was something to be saved, and he set his brain working to devise a means of recovery. Since leaving Liverpool he had scarcely addressed a word to Aileen, and at breakfast in the morning his manner was stern and forbidding, but just as he was about to leave for the City she joined him in the study.

"Father, I'm so sorry," she began nervously.

"Confound your sorrow! I believe you might have saved me," he answered angrily.

"No, I could not have influenced Mr. Logan. I'm sure of that."

"Did you try?" he asked with a scowl.

"No; but it would have been useless. Father, don't worry about the money. I shouldn't mind if you lost all you had. We should still have one another, and, dear, I do love you. You are all I have in the world, and if you are angry with me I don't think I can bear it."

"Don't talk rubbish. You can't expect me to be pleased," he answered roughly, and left her.

Unfortunately Aileen had no occupation at all. There was a competent housekeeper with whom she did not like to interfere, and so she was forced to think—and her thoughts were miserable. In spite of the way she had spoken to Max and repulsed him, she still loved and longed for him. All the time she was trying to make excuses, and once she remembered Max's manner when he had asked her to marry him. Her father had almost compelled him to do so, and a flush of shame came to her cheeks.

In the meantime, Ladram Hawke was meeting with unexpected difficulties in the City. Nothing would go right, for many of his securities had depreciated, and it would seem as if Fate were conspiring against him. His anger against Logan increased, for he blamed him for everything. Had he not been lulled into security by the latter's deception he would have acted very differently.

(To be continued.)

THE WORLD'S GREATEST LOVE STORIES.

THE WOMAN WAGNER LOVED.

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The deposition of the mad king, Otto of Bavaria, which has just been decided, recalls to the minds of all music-lovers the genius of the greatest modern composer Richard Wagner. For it was King Ludwig, the brother of the poor madman who befriended Wagner in the days of his greatest poverty, and whose patronage enabled him to produce his immortal works. King Otto himself was a friend of this hero of music.

Wagner's operas "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser," and the other masterpieces of his "Nibelungenlied," are now popular throughuot the world. But when he produced them they aroused the hatred of his critics and a passionate storm of ridicule and contempt. He wrote some of them in direct poverty and with the despairing courage of a man who knows that he is in advance of his time. They reflect the storm and stress of his own life and character, but they reveal also the nobility and idealism and tenderness which lay in his great, strong heart. He is the musician of romantic love. He has put into deathless melody, the eternal beauty of man's worship of womanhood, of human joy in marriage, of the soul's quest for its mate.

TRAGEDY AND JOY OF LOVE.

No man could have written such music unless his own emotions had been deeply stirred, and throughout the struggle and combat of Richard Wagner's life there was, indeed, a running melody of love which consoled him in his darkest hours. Yet, like many men of genius, he knew the tragedy, as well as the joy, of love; he was fickle as well as faithful, and his first marriage began with happiness but ended sadly.

His earliest love affair took place when he was hardly more than a boy, and before his genius was revealed even to himself. He was a poor student of music, but not yet a master, and, although he had in his head a world of melody, his fingers were not quick to play the music of other men.

In Leipzig, he was a visitor at the house of a young Jewess named Leah David and fell desparately in love with this beauty with black eyes and hair. But Leah had a cousin who was a brilliant pianist, and he played ravishing strains while young Wagner listened impatiently and jealously, and while he patted the lady's dog. One day he criticized his rival's execution on the piano, and was promptly invited to do better. He failed, was laughed at by the beautiful Jewess, and lost his temper. His rival scoffed at him, and Wagner answered with such rude and violent language that a dead silence fell upon the guests. Then he rushed out of the room in a rage. Two days later he called to make his apology, but was refused admittance. The next morning he received a note from the young Jewess. He opened it feverishly and gave a cry of despair. Leah David announced her engagement to her cousin, and henceforth she and Richard were to be strangers.

HIS OPERA A FAILURE.

"It was my first love sorrow, and I thought I should never forget it," said Wagner; but he added audaciously, "I think I cared more for the dog than the Jewess!"

During the remainder of his student days he plunged into dissipation and had many amorous adventures of which he had cause to be ashamed; but later he cleansed himself of these follies, sought after high ideals, and worked ardently at his profession as a chorus master. At the age of twenty-one he became musical director of a theatre in Magdeburg and wrote an opera for his company. But it was a great failure—the first of a long succession of failures—and on the second night before the curtain rose he found that the audience consisted of his landlady, her husband, and one Polish Jew. A free fight took place behind the scenes. The *prima donna's* husband hit the chief tenor on the nose. The others joined in, and Wagner closed the theatre and rushed for consolation to a young singer, named Minna Planer, who soothed him with her kisses.

When he became director of the theatre at Königsberg, this girl was put into his chorus, and young Richard adored her. She was pretty but penniless, and he was almost penniless but very passionate. Youth triumphed over discretion, and the young man and woman were married and thought themselves the happiest couple in all the world.

ADVENTURES WITH POVERTY.

For a time, indeed, they were amazingly happy, for, although Wagner's theatres had a habit of going into bankruptcy, and although he drifted from one town to another in search of a post, with his wife as a singer, love, romantic and ardent, gilded all their disappointments in those early years. They had many desperate adventures with poverty. At Riga, in Russia, they applied for a passport to leave the country, but were told they could only get one upon presenting receipts for the payment of their debts. That was impossible, so Minna disguised herself as a peasant woman and was taken over the frontier as the wife of a friendly woodcutter. Wagner also managed to get across the border in disguise, and rejoining his wife, with a faithful dog—he was always a lover of dogs—set sail for England in a small boat. He embarked for the future, as he said, "with a wife, an opera and a half, and a terribly large and voracious Newfoundland dog." They encountered a terrific tempest which he afterwards used as the theme of "The Flying Dutchman," and after a terrible voyage arrived in London, where they lodged in Great Compton Street. But London did not hold out prospects of fame and fortune, and the wandering couple journeyed to Paris, and plunged straightway into an even greater abyss of poverty. Wagner wrote songs for a few francs apiece, but had to humiliate himself by asking Minna to pawn some of her jewellery.

"I have pawned every bit of it long ago!" Minna said.

WIFE'S SELF-SACRIFICE.

Wagner, in later days, used to weep when describing the heroic self-denial of his young wife, and the cheerfulness with which this pretty actress girl used to cook the food, when there was any food, and scrub the clothes. When they could not afford a few pence for the gallery of a theatre, this great genius and his wife and the faithful dog were to be seen on the boulevards.

Finally he scraped up enough money to return to Germany, and here he had his first gleams of success with intervals, however, of the old penury. His wife's health was broken by her sufferings. Worse still, she took to opium to soothe her nerves. She had to be sent away to "rest cures," no longer patient, but upbraided her husband, because he followed his genius into strange realms of music which she could not understand, and no one then could understand, instead of earning money by writing what the public wanted. Wagner was in despair when she was away from him. He wrote pitiful letters to Liszt, that then great musician, begging money from him, so that his wife might come back.

EARNING MONEY AT LAST.

"Yes, that is the kind of man I am! I can beg, I could steal, to make my wife happy, if only for a short time. You dear, good Liszt, see what you can do for me! Help me, help me, dear Liszt!"

For a time they were happy together again in Zürich, and Wagner was earning money. But gradually his wife's ill-health and her impatience with him tempted him to seek consolation elsewhere. He found it over the garden-wall, with Emilie Heim, the wife of a conductor. He gave her the pet name of one of his heroines, and told her that he would make her immortal in his operas as "the eternal, blue-eyed, gold-haired goddess of the spring." Perhaps it was his love affair which caused Minna, his wife, to call his opera of "Die Walküre" a work of "immoral amorous insincerity." The jealousy of his wife caused him to move into another house, away from the temptation of the golden-haired Emilie, but here he became even more deeply enamoured with a lady named Frau Wesendonck, who died not longer ago than 1902.

She was the wife of a man who had a profound admiration for Wagner's genius, and she confided to him the secret of Wagner's increasing devotion for her. Wesendonck was a good and generous fellow, and he had such confidence in the honour of his wife that he actually bought a house and garden near his own for the struggling musician. There seems no doubt that Wagner's relations with the lady were perfectly honourable. He loved her with an ideal and spiritual passion and without thought of harm. He rejoiced in "the glorious love of this noblest, purest woman," as he called her, and he vowed that their mode of life was "no injury to morality."

AN INTERCEPTED LETTER.

But Minna, his fretful wife, was naturally jealous. One day she intercepted a letter from her husband to the lady, and reproached him bitterly and violenty. He tried to persuade her that she might still be sure of his fidelity, but she would not listen to his words. "Everlasting squabbling" made life a burden to both of them, and at last they decided to separate. They had not lost their love for each other. They had only realized, like the husbands and wives in modern problem plays, that they "got upon each other's nerves." Minna was not on an intellectual level with her husband, and his genius and musical ambitions made it impossible for him to get down to her own level.

"If this is the source of great anguish to me," he wrote, "it nevertheless makes me pity her with all my heart, and it is my most cordial wish that I may some day be able to afford her lasting consolation in her own way."

Never until the end of his life did he forget the debt he owed to her courage in those days of poverty, and when he was assailed by many enemies, who accused him among other things of letting her starve she wrote a public protest against this calumny. To all his friends he bewailed the loss of his wife, and deplored his dreadful loneliness.

"My inspirations carried me into a sphere which she could not follow. Now there is a dark void, and my misery is deep. The commonest domestic details must now be done by me. Ah, poor Beethoven! now is it forcibly brought home to me that his discomforts were with his washing-book and his housekeepers. I who have praised women so much have no one for my companion."

HIS GENIUS ENCOURAGED.

The stormy adventures of his musical career had taken him away from the woman who aroused his wife's jealousy, and until King Ludwig of Bavaria gave him a home and encouraged his genius he was forlorn and wretched. It was true, when he was living in strange fantastic luxury, producing his sublime operas for a king who was half insane, that he met another woman destined to be his second wife.

She was Cosima, the daughter of Liszt, from whom he had begged money, and the wife of Herr von Bülow, whom she did not love.

Wagner wrote to his friends about "the tragic marriage of this young woman, of extraordinary, quite unprecedented endearment, Liszt's own wonderful image, but of superior intellect." He induced the King to make Von Bülow the Court pianist, and for a time the man was grateful. But his gratitude changed into hatred when he realized that Richard Wagner was the lover of his wife. There were terrible scenes, and the crisis came when Cosima gave birth to a child whom Richard Wagner claimed as his own son. Von Bülow instituted proceedings for divorce, and as soon as he was free married a well-known actress. Meanwhile Wagner's wife had died, and he married the beautiful Cosima on August 25th, 1870.

MAKING AMENDS.

The baby had been called Siegfried, after the hero of Wagner's opera, and on the mother's birthday following their marriage the great musician prepared a surprise for her. Secretly he had composed his now famous music of the "Siegfried Idyll." On the birthday morn Wagner, in great excitement, collected his orchestra stealthily on the steps of the house, and while his wife lay in bed with her child in her arms, he conducted his piece of music, and the melody rose up to the open windows. It was an orchestral cradle song, in which there breathes the very spirit of conjugal and paternal love, full of joy and tenderness, and hope and tears. It was Wagner's heart singing to his beautiful lady and to the poor baby who had been born as the fruit of guilty love. Wagner's conscience was aware of guilt, yet he made amends by a devotion to his second wife, and to this child of theirs, which lasted till his death.

Cosima Wagner never had to face the struggles which Minna had endured. She was not wedded to poverty, for Wagner's genius was now acknowledged in his own country, and although he had many disappointments he was never again in dire need. When he died Cosima would not leave his body for twenty-six hours, and could only be dragged away when she fainted with exhaustion. Her beautiful golden tresses, which she gave to him as a last tribute, made a pillow for his head in his grave.

"Women are the music of life," he had once written, and, again: "In the hearts of women it has always gone well with my art." The spirits of the women whom Wagner loved still haunt the operas into which he put his soul.

MR. SHAW'S NEW PLAY.

"GREAT CATHERINE" AT THE VAUDEVILLE.

Evidently Mr. Shaw has a paternal weakness for the Britannus of his "Cæsar and Cleopatra," the Britannus who anticipated our modern "insularity" by nearly a score of centuries, and who excused Cæsar's eccentricities on the ground that he was an Italian. He thinks, says the *Times*, there is still a good deal of life in the Britannus joke—enough life at any rate for another short play—and accordingly he serves it up again, with new trimmings. The insular Englishman is now seen at the Court of the Empress Catherine, in the uniform of a captain of Light Dragoons, presenting his letters of introduction to the Minister Patiomkin (as it seems he must now be spelled) and soliciting an audience of her Imperial Majesty. Patiomkin is very drunk, but sobers himself with vinegar sufficiently to be amused with the stiff young Englishman, so amused indeed as to offer him diamonds in handfuls. The Captain blandly explains that English gentlemen do not accept presents, but Patiomkin had thought all English took everything they could lay their hands on.

Then Patiomkin takes the captain in his arms and carries him struggling into the Imperial presence—in fact, throws him in a heap on the Imperial bed. Catherine, who has just been complaining to her ladies of their absurd etiquette, out of which she is the one person who gets no fun, finds this mode of introduction a little unceremonious, even for her philosophic taste, but forgives the captain when he plays her a few compliments, and soon gives indications of having the same designs on him as Offenbach's Grand Duchess had upon Private Fritz. But the captain as a respectable British officer, and, what is more, engaged to be married, runs away from her advances, only to be arrested, trussed up like a fowl, and dragged once more into her presence; you are to understand that the knout, preceded by a variety of exquisite tortures, awaits him, but happily nothing worse befalls than a tickling in the ribs from the Imperial toe. Even his insular remarks on the miscreant Voltaire are forgiven, and he is in the end handed over to his English sweetheart and allowed to depart in peace. But he cannot bid farewell without a bland speech of insular advice. Catherine should take another husband and cultivate the virtues of the domestic hearth and the Russians should abandon their stove for the good old open grate.

There was much laughter on Tuesday of mail week particularly at the rich drollery of Mr. Norman McKinnel's drunken Patiomkin, the astringent humour of Miss Gertrude Kingston's Catherine, and the comic picture of insular dignity in distress presented by Mr. Edmond Breon as the English Captain.

CRIMINALS I HAVE KNOWN.

(BY T. P. O'CONNOR, M. P.)

I.—FATHER JARDINE.

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Just a few words of preliminary explanation. I use in this title the two words "criminal" and "known" not altogether in their full sense. The word "criminal" I would apply with some hesitation to some of those unhappy figures which will appear in my articles and some of them I have known only in the sense that I have seen and studied them from so near a point that I feel as if I had actually had personal acquaintance with them.

IN KANSAS CITY.

The first of these qualifications applies especially to the very first figure in my gallery of portraits. I found myself in the early 'eighties, while on a lecture tour in the United States, at a reception given in my honour by the Mayor of Kansas City, who, being himself an Irishman, and in agreement with the mission in which I was engaged, sought to make my visit agreeable. It was a very heterogeneous gathering that came to meet me, and one that revealed that splendid freedom from racial and religious differences which is one of the best characteristics of Western America. There were there, for instance, the Catholic bishop of the city and the Anglican clergyman. I remember the bishop very well across the long space of time that intervenes between that date and now—a tall, simple, gentle old man, who seemed to be equally popular with the members of his own and of other communions. He looked, as he was, an Irishman, coming from the robust peasantry of his country, a stately and vigorous, rather than a delicate figure. And that made the contrast more remarkable between him and the Anglican clergyman. The moment I entered the mayor's drawing-room I was struck by this curious figure. He looked the typical curate of the cathedral town who sweeps the hearts of all his female flock. He was of moderate stature, and of rather plump frame. The face was extraordinarily young. Round rosy-cheeked, regular and dainty in feature, he looked half cherub, half priest—or shall I say something between a Cupid and an acolyte? The ladies flocked around him.

THE LITTLE CHERUB FATHER.

All these striking things about him were brought into relief by his air and by his dress. He was in a beautifully fitting black coat; he wore the Roman collar; to his tiny gold watch-chain there was hung a small gold cross, just like that worn by my friend C. F. G. Masterman, the brilliant politician and journalist; and his manner was smiling gentle, unaffected. I had learned before I met him from a friend that, curiously enough, all the leanings of the Episcopal clergymen of the United States—that country of such utter realism as I thought—were towards the extreme High Church position, and therefore I was not altogether surprised by the Roman collar, the gold cross, nor even when I heard the company address the Protestant clergyman by the Roman title of "Father." Let me add, lest my description should suggest a false idea, that the little cherub clergyman looked a thoroughly manly fellow, and that he took quite unaffectedly the devotion which was so palpably offered to him. And he and the Catholic bishop seemed to be on the best of terms with each other. Finally, Father Jardine—that was, I found, his name—was the rector of a large and fashionable church in the city.

I was off the next day on one of those long journeys which make so hard the task of a missionary to the United States—to make the same speech, to attend the same receptions, to undergo the same deadly rush from city to city, hotel to hotel, hall to hall, and train to train. I might well have forgotten this particular figure in the vast and whirling crowds through which I passed, meeting sometimes thousands of people in the course of a single week, but somehow or other, the face, figure, the whole man impressed themselves upon me, and not merely in himself, but because he represented a type which I had not expected to meet in the United States, which showed, among other things, how little I understood then the very complex American character. For while on one side there is no character more realistic, on the other there is no character more idealistic.

THE AMERICAN TEMPERAMENT.

The American temperament is at once the coldest and the warmest, the most self-controlled and the most emotional of any in the world; it is a bundle of contradictions. Sometimes and from some aspects it strikes you as almost pagan in its materialism, and then you come across some manifestation which makes it look almost superstitious, and primevally Christian in its tendencies and possibilities. Some of this I had begun to learn just before I met Father Jardine, for I had become acquainted in the neighbouring city of St. Louis with another Episcopal clergyman, Father George Betts. A word or two are necessary about him to understand my story. Very tall, very thin, ascetic in looks, but a light-hearted Irishman with a cigar always in his mouth, George Betts immediately won your heart, and was one of the most popular clergymen in America. He was especially popular with the Irish Catholics, for though brought up in the somewhat isolated Protestantism of Ireland, he was ardently, even fiercely Irish in his opinion, and was the head and front of every Irish movement, constitutional and the reverse. Unselfish, simple, all heart, he was just the man to whom all those heavy laden with personal suffering would come and that accounts for the part he played in the tragedy I am telling. It was he who first conveyed to me the information which was a revelation, that his church in America leaned to the poetry of the High Church section of the Episcopal Church. And among his most intimate friends was this Father Jardine. They had the same religious outlook, they were both simple and, unselfish souls, and they belonged to the same diocese.

Years passed, and I never heard anything about Father Jardine. Suddenly one morning I found in a London newspaper a telegram which stated that Father Jardine had appeared in the pulpit of his church with a revolver on either side of of his desk. Here was an astounding transformation in the life of the cherub-faced, well-groomed, placid, gentle little rector I had seen years before. The telegram was not followed by any other, and the story was left thus in mid-air so far as I was concerned. It was only years afterwards on the occasion of another visit to America, I think, that I heard the sequel. And this is what had happened. Among his congregation Father Jardine had a member with whom, for some reason or other, he came in conflict, and as a result he refused to allow him to approach the sacrament. I do not know even the name of this man, but evidently he had a strong, a disagreeable and obstinate character, and in coming into conflict with him Father Jardine took a step which was destined to bring him to tragic ruin.

A YOUTHFUL MISTAKE.

By some means or other the recalcitrant parishioner discovered that Father Jardine had had a past. In his boyhood he had committed some small crime—I think it was a petty theft; had been tried, convicted, and sent to the famous jail at Sing-Sing in New York State. I should explain to those who do not know America well that owing to the vast extent of the country it is sometimes easy for a man to leave behind his record in one State when he migrates to another, and especially when he migrates from the east to the west. Thus it has been possible for a man in the past to be married in one state and to pose as a bachelor in another. The parishioner had made his inquiries with regard to Father Jardine with such effectiveness that he was able to tell the whole story of his youthful mistake. He brought into the fight a newspaper which, either because it disliked Father Jardine or because it could not resist sensational copy, took up the cause, and immediately a tremendous campaign was started against the unfortunate little minister. All the resources of the newspaper were brought into the fight. There were, for instance, illustrations, in one side of which you saw the prisoner doing time in the prison garb, and in the other the honoured priest in his robes at the high altar celebrating the ceremonies of the church.

TWO IRISHMEN.

But all the fight was not on the one side. Father Jardine's piety, kindliness, and, indeed, perfect saintliness of life, appealed to many of his flock—evidently, indeed, to the majority of them. The fight, as it went on, assumed all the bitterness of all theological controversy, and apparently the life of the poor hunted priest must have been threatened. This can be the only explanation of that appearance in the pulpit with the revolvers on each side of him, of which I had read in the telegram. When Americans enter into a conflict of this kind, they do so with all their hearts, and they fight it out relentlessly. Anyhow, it is evident that Father Jardine found plenty of fanatical supporters, as well as a relentless opponent.

In the end the case was brought to the judgment of the bishop. Father Jardine went to St. Louis, the capital of the diocese, to await events, and to whom should he go in this dark hour of his fortunes but to that large-hearted, indulgent Irish clergyman who shared his views, had been his friend, and was ready to stand by him to the end? In the house, then, of Father George Butts Father Jardine passed the anxious days between him and his final fate. By some means or other, the information was conveyed to him, some days before any public pronouncement had been made by the bishop, that judgment had gone against him. He acted with promptitude. Saying nothing to anybody—not even, I believe, to his friend, Father Betts—he retired to his bedroom. The next morning his lifeless body was discovered on the floor, and an empty bottle, which had contained poison, told the story of how he came by his death.

THE IRON RING OF TORTURE.

Even here the story does not end. When the body was examined there was found about the waist of the poor little minister a deep gnarled girdle of wounds and hard knots. He had worn some belt of iron in self-inflicted torture as a penance for the sin of his youth. What a strange contrast between the chubby, cherub face, the spotless Roman collar, the shining black cothes, the neat watchchain with the small gold cross, and underneath all this elaborate and complacent finery this iron ring of torture to the suffering flesh.

Then came the final episode in the tragedy, at once its terrible irony and its final vindication. The generous heart of those who had stood by the erring but redeemed and noble creature burst through the bounds. Amid profound popular sympathy, doubtless with the gorgeous and imposing ceremonies which he loved so much, a window with his image upon it, was placed in the church. And there to-day and for all time the worshipper can recall his tragic story, in which there is a moral which he who runs may read.

NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

The new instrument, the "Contro-Violin," introduced at the Beehstein Hall in mail week by Mr. Mescher Parker, who was giving a joint concert with Mr. Harry Alexander, did not prove to be of much real value, so far as one could judge says a "London critic." It is played like the violoncello, and has a compass an octave lower than the violin. The tone and quality seem to be somewhere between those of the violoncello and viola, but one rather doubts whether the different compass supplies a need sufficiently strongly felt to make up for the lack of a distinctive sound.

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UNDER THREE TSARS.

REVELATIONS OF RUSSIAN COURT LIFE.

A remarkable review, signed with the initials, "A.S.W." of Count Vassili's equally remarkable book "Behind the the Veil at the Russian Court," appears in the *Manchester Guardian*, and is here reproduced.

"Count Vassili" was the author, twenty years ago, of a series of letters in the "Nouvelle Revue" which aroused considerable interest by the intimate way in which they dealt with official life in the capitals of Europe. The real name of their author has never been disclosed, but he held, his publishers tell us, "an important post at the Russian Court," and "his greatest interest in life was to commit to the leaves of a diary all that he saw or heard." He died some months ago, and his diary forms the basis of a book which has just been published. It starts in 1855 and finishes in 1913. It is an uncommonly interesting commentary on the grim drama of Russian history in the last half century, and a valuable help to an understanding of the situation in Russia to-day.

It is history that Tsar Alexander II., though his emancipation of the serfs had brought him nothing but plots and bitterness, was about to follow it by the grant of a Constitution. It was signed; but before it was published he was killed by a bomb. In the room where they brought him to die, says Count Vassili, were his wife, Catherine Michailovna, and her friend and confidant Mademoiselle Schebeko. Catherine had hoped much for herself from the Liberals in return for influencing her husband to grant the constitution. It was in a desk of the room in which lay the dead Tsar.

"Mademoiselle Schebeko approached Catherine Michailovna.

"The manifesto," she said; "where is it? have you taken it? It is already signed, and it may be of use."

"The Princess rushed to the writing-table which was in the room where the dead body of the Emperor was lying. With a trembling hand she was about to open the drawer when, upon the threshold, appeared the huge figure of of the Grand Duke Vladimir, the eldest brother of the new Sovereign. He slowly went up to his stepmother and took the key from her hands; he turned the lock, and then in courteous tones asked her to leave the room whilst the last duties were rendered to the remains of the murdered monarch.

"That same night a conference was held between Alexander III., his two eldest brothers, and one trusted adviser in whom the Emperor had the utmost confidence; then, beside the body of his murdered father, he opened the drawer and took out the topmost document. It was the manifesto granting the Constitution of which people had talked for so long a time. He was going to read it, when the friend to whom I have referred, appproched him, and, taking the document from his hands, tore it into a thousand fragments.

"Now your Majesty," said he, "you can punish me, but at least it cannot be said that you stepped upon the Throne of Russia with tied hands."

"Thus began the reign of Alexander III."

CRITICISM OF PRESENT TSAR.

The diarist is merciless in his criticism of the present Tsar, whom he considers weakly, timorous, and incredibly callous. When the news was brought to him of that terrible disaster of Tsushima, which cost Russia her whole fleet and the loss of so many precious lives, the Emperor was playing tennis in the Park of Tsarskoyo Selo. He read the telegram that sounded the knell of so many hopes, and then quietly resumed his game, not a muscle of his face moving.

Among the things most bitterly remembered against Nicholas II, are, says Count Vassili, the suicide of Mlle. Vietroff, and the catastrophe of Khodinska.

Mlle. Vietroff was accused of harbouring illegal literature, and was in strict law liable only to be sent beyond the confines of St. Petersburg. She was a woman of strong personality, and did not fear punishment. But She threw the contents of a paraffin lamp over her bed and burned herself to death. The fact was concealed for a fortnight and only leaked out through her fellow-prisoners. The manifesto, which charged the prison officials with conduct which made Mlle. Vietroff prefer such a death to continued existence, finished with a plea for assistance at the funeral service of the victim.

"Thousands of people did assist at these prayers. The vast square before the Kazan Cathedral was thronged with men and women, crying and sobbing; and in spite of the repeated warnings of the police the vast crowd would not disperse.

"Such a manifestation, indeed, as followed upon the appeal had not taken place in St. Petersburg since the troubled times which preceded the assassination of Alexander II. It created a deep impression on all those who chanced to see it; it opened a new era in the history of modern Russia. It was the forerunner of the great storm which a few short years later nearly drove the Romanoffs from their throne.

THE SHOOTING OF WORKERS.

But short of the disasters of the war with Japan or the shooting of the workers who were lured by Father Gapon into seeking their "Little Father" with a petition, the event which most violently alienated Russian sympathy from Nicholas II. was, according to the diarist, the disastar of Khodinska, the full significance of which the Tsar never understood. Police bungling in dealing with a crowd of hundreds of thousands gathered to celebrate the Coronation caused a panic that spread dead and dying in hundreds over the festival ground.

"It was impossible to count the victims, and all that apparently could be done was to remove them hurriedly, no matter where or by what means.

. . The Emperor was expected at any moment, and he could not be allowed to see all those bodies scattered everywhere about. Soldiers were requisitioned, and—will such fatal stupidity be believed?—they hastily threw the corpses under the very pavilion in which the Sovereign was to alight and the very balcony on which he was to witness the feast. Thus, by a terrible blunder of which he knew nothing and for which he was for ever after bitterly reproached, Nicholas II. actually stood for more than five hours over the dead bodies of his subjects, killed in their endeavour to welcome him."

The diarist makes it clear that the Revolutionary movement of 1905 was quelled only at the cost of much more bloodshed and horror than was known to the rest of Europe. In Moscow especially the memory of Khodinska made the resistance of the Revolutionaries desparte, and the scenes there "passed the limits of imagination." He takes us very graphically through the auspicious birth and dramatic throttling of the first Duma, the weakness of the second and the tameness of the third. Of the fourth and all others like it he despairs. The last elections, he writes, have proved that the Government can "crush every manifestation of Public opinion."

THE RUSSIAN MINISTERS.

The book contains some sharp pictures of the Tsar's present advisers. M. Kokovtsov, the Premier, is a shrewd financier, but little interested in social questions. "It is to be doubted whether he realises the importance of the army of artisans who now know what force they represent and want to take the upper hand in everything," but he deserves credit for recently "placing his veto on the ridiculous enthusiasm which was engineered quite artificially in the country for the cause of the Slav kingdoms." M. Sazonoff, the Foreign Minister, is described as having astonished those who had not expected much of him by his success in handling the Persian question. That we can well believe. He has, adds the writer, a real horror of war.

"He has one great quality: people believe him. Perhaps because it is not possible to imagine that this small, anxious, and fidgety little man can do anything else but speak the truth. There is no guile in him, and he has the frankness of a person who has never sinned, even in intention. It is impossible not to think him honest, and it would be impossible for him to act otherwise than as an honest man."

M. Izvolsky, Russian Ambassador to Japan before the war and now at Paris, is, on the contrary, a "turbulent element." Count Benckendorff, in London, is a "safe" man with the "tact not to assume a part for which he is not fitted."

Of the present-day Romanoffs he has hardly a good word to say. His final estimate of the Tsar is:—

"The present Tsar is the first representative of their race in whom weakness and indecision find themselves allied; the first whose existence practically counts for nothing in the eyes of his many subjects, whom they neither respect, fear nor hate."

The Empress, embittered by the illness of her only son and racked by fears for the safety of the Imperial Family, is under the domination of the monk Rasputine, whose influence became so notorious that Stolypin sent him into exile.

"Then last autumn the Heir to the Throne fell ill at Spala, and the Empress, who was quite frantic, cried out aloud that this misfortune had happened because they had sent Raspoutine into exile. The monk was recalled, and he was once more admitted into the intimacy of the Imperial family. He is always at Tsarskoye Selo, but his presence there is kept secret, so that a good many people are noteven aware that he has returned. But his influence remains the same, and it is maintained that the Empress is more convinced than ever that it was his prayers that saved her son during his last severe illness."

THE SUCCESSION PROBLEM.

What of the succession? Count Vassili confirms the general opinion that, failing another male heir, it is the gravest problem of all for the Romanoffs. The disqualifications of the Grand Dukes are common knowledge. The Tsarevitch, "suffers from an organic disease of the arteries, which are liable to rupture upon the slightest provocation and even without cause. Already, three years ago, he had to undergo an operation, which was performed by Professor Federoff, one of the doctors who treated him in the autumn of 1912. The fact was kept secret from the public. Every effort was made to keep secret the state of health of the little boy, and to prevent the world from guessing that it gave rise to uneasiness if not to real anxiety. The child was worshipped by his parents, who for ten years had been waiting for that son upon whose existence so much depended. When at last he was born he became an idol both for his father and for his mother, and indulged to such an extent that it marred his temperament, converting him into a peevish, disagreeable child. Every whim he had was gratified at once, and all his innumerable caprices were obeyed. The result, as can be imagined, has been disastrous.

There is, adds the diarist, "little hope that he will attain manhood."

Finally, here is his picture of the class to whom the nation should naturally look for guidance in its affairs:—

"They read nothing except French novels of the worst kind; hardly glance at a newspaper; and their ideas about a journey abroad are summed up in a trip to Paris—where their whole interest centres in the music-halls and other places of the same light character, or worse—or a journey to the Riviera, where they gamble at Monte Carlo.

"Russian aristocracy no longer exists; there are men and women bearing great names, but that is all. St. Petersburg society has turned into a kind of association of people eager only for enjoyment and pleasure, seeking always new subjects of excitement, devoid of serious thought, and hating serious pursuits. It does not see, or perhaps does not want to see, the growing tide of revolution and anarchism that is gaining ground every day and preparing itself for the struggle out of which it knows it will emerge triumphant."

Allowing for the pessimism of an old man whose affections lie in the reign of Alexander III., the book must still be reckoned one of the gloomiest commentaries on the political and social life of a nation that have ever been penned.

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THE PIRATES OF PENANG.

BY HECTOR FULLER.

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This story, which is absolutely true, save for the fact that I have been compelled to alter names, came to me last summer as I was drifting about in a Chinese "sampan" in the yellow waters that mark the northern entrance to the Malacca Strait. I had arrived at Penang; the northernmost of the British Straits Settlements, in a P. and O. liner, and went ashore just to stretch my legs after a voyage that had included a visit to most of the treaty ports of the Far East, and not expecting anything much beyond a drink at the E. and O. hotel, that charming hostelry set away amid a clump of greenery that does your eyes good after the monotony of the blue horizon. Of course, too, you can get excellent cigarettes at Penang, at a ridiculous price, and after having had to put up with the awful things they sell on board ship, everybody stocks up.

I was just about buying some Siamese ticuls—they use them for cuff-links—from my old friend Jeringhi Lal, the Calcutta merchant, who has had a stall on the vernada of the E. and O. hotel these many years, when a man sauntered up beside me and said:—

"Still at it, I see old man. I thought you were in New York."

I turned to find Stockwell beside me—Raymond Stockwell, whom I hadn't seen since the Peking day in '91. He had then been in command of a tiny steamer, running contraband to the rebels. Prior to that—so far back that it seems as if it were in some previous life—Stockwell and myself had been apprentices out of London on the old barque *St. Claver*, engaged in the season in the coolie emigration trade from Calcutta to the West Indies, with an occasional cast into Cape Town, South Africa, from Penarth with coal, and so up to Calcutta in ballast.

Sitting over an iced "peg," there on the veranda, with a Chinese boy fanning us, and watching the while the duck-clad passengers hurrying around and fussing to see all there was to be seen, Stockwell and I presently fell to talk over bygone days, and then, of course, I had to tell him how it was that I was stamping around on the old grounds that I hadn't touched since the Russo-Japanese War, explaining why it was that I had left a snug berth on a New York newspaper to make one more round of this old globe of ours. It came about quite naturally that I had to know how it was that my old chum and one of my oldest friends—he saved my life once when I was knocked overboard from the mizzentop in the Western Ocean—was kicking his heels about such a God-forsaken sole as Penang.

"Let's see—Peking it was I saw you last, wasn't it?" said Stockwell. "I was up in Newchang when I heard that the Russians had collared you, and some Chinks brought out the news that you were dead. I was sorry they'd got you, but I didn't have much time to mourn, because the Japs ran me aboard one night, when I thought all was clear and they cleaned me out—rifles, ammunition, field-guns, and all the rest of it. I guess the loss must have been night on to ten thousand pounds, but as I had already made six trips that must have netted my owners about fifty thousand profit, I thought they might allow for one slip-up. Accidents will happen to anyone. But, no. I worked like a horse to get the steamer released, and had just about got things straightened up, even though I was in jail, when down came a Scotchman from Chefoo with orders to take charge, and I was left to get out of it the best way I could."

Just then a little white man passed us, and nodded pleasantly to Stockwell as he went by.

"Morning, Major," said Stockwell. "Stop and have a peg?"

"Too busy, old man, thanks," was the reply, as the Major passed on.

"Who's your friend?" I asked.

"A good man," said Stockwell. "He belongs here. It was he who commanded the firing-party that settled the pirates a few weeks ago."

"Pirates!" I exclaimed. "Do they have that breed out here?"

"Lots of 'em. Say, do you notice how all these blessed tourists are staring at me as they pass? I'm a marked man around here. Wish I could get away. Let's get down to the water-front. I'd like to show you the little old *Picu*. She's in harbour again, and I can tell you the story better there."

So we took rickshaws down to the *bund*, and then down the water-stairs to a tidy-looking little "sampan" with a snow-white awning over her, which, of course, stamped her as white man's property. It was Stockwell's boat, and we went out into the stream and idled up and down the harbour-front.

"There's the hooker I'm on," I said, pointing out the *Maloja*, of the P. and O. line, as she swung to the stream, surrounded by a horde of lighters.

"That's the way I'll have to get out here, I'm thinking," answered Stockwell.

We passed the town and the heaviest of the shipping, and on the starboard side came to a little bit of a tramp steamer, painted white. She was loading copra for some up-coast port.

"That's the *Picu*," said Stockwell, "and now I'll tell you my story."

With that he told me the following yarn, which I have set down as nearly as possible in his own racy style.

As I was saying, they kept me in jail in Newchang for two months before they turned me loose. There I was stranded, without a cent to my name. I got away on a Chinese junk, and ran for Chefoo. When I arrived there I got a second mate's berth on the *Rabbleburg*, a German tramp doing business on the Korean coast. It only lasted a month, and then a Chink gave me some of his lip, so I kicked him down the forehatch. It happened that he was the skipper's favourite servant, and the old man started to raise a row about it, so I punched him on the nose and went over the side at Chemulpo with my spare shirt and mighty little else.

Then I worked down to Fusan, open-boated it across the Straits to Nagasaki, and got a job as first mate on board one of the Mogi Whaling Co.'s steamers. They're not really whalers, you know—just butchers' shops. Fitted up with bomb-guns and all that sort of stuff. You get in a school of those big black fish that they call whales, shoot right and left—like killing pheasants at an English country-house drive—and then your decks are a shambles for the next week trying out the oil. Oh, it was a sweet life.

Well, the rancid oil and the greasy decks and the smell of it all got on my nerves, so I quitted and came over to this coast. I had a try at pearl-fishing around Ceylon, but it didn't pay, and finally I drifted to Penang, and got a berth on the old *Picu* out yonder.

It was an easy, comfortable billet, with no navigation to speak of, which is lucky. Except in case of fogs—and they can get mighty heavy around this coast—you just sail from landfall to landfall. Two trips and you know the coast like a book; any ordinary sailorman could sail it with his eyes shut.

The *Picu* used to sail on a sort of roving commission, touching at any one of the Malay ports, where there was trade to pick up. At one place you'd get half-a-dozen bales of cinnamon; another village would turn you out ten or fifteen tons of copra. Dried fish here tin ore there—everything was cargo for the *Picu*. Then, too, we made a pretty penny carrying passengers from port to port—Chinese, Malays, Hindus, anything and anybody. There was no accommodation, of course; you just cook 'em up something in the big boilers for 'ard and let 'em help themselves. As for sleep, they bunked in where they could—on top of the cargo half the time, if they wanted to go between decks; if not, why, all around the deck and on the fo'c'sle head, where the crew used to step on their faces in the dark.

Of course, the *Picu* carried a supercargo. He had a cabin next to the skipper, just abaft the bridge. We only carried two mates, and we had cabins on the main deck. Then there was McDougal, the Scotch chief engineer, and he had two white assistants, so all told there were only us seven white men aboard. The crew were Chinks, Lascars, Malays—anything we could pick up.

In trading we used to pay cash for all the cargo we got, and when we got it to Penang we sold it for cash. The supercargo—he was a fine fellow by the name of Henderson—had a safe in his cabin, a regular fireproof combination thing, all hard enamel paint and nickel-plate. It looked as formidable as a battleship, but must have been made of tin, I reckon, by the way those devils cut into it.

We never thought of any danger. Why should we? See there? One of His Majesty's armoured cruisers. Others of 'em are always going up and down the coast, and every time you peep behind a clump of trees you'll find a British fort. It all looks safe enough. Still, dealing with natives, we took some precautions. The skipper had half-a-dozen repeating rifles in his cabin, and we all had our revolvers, but still we never took any head of trouble. You might have to slap a nigger once in a while for looking insolent or for muttering something you couldn't understand, but that was all.

On my last voyage on the *Picu* we started out from Penang with a fairly clear hold, intending to pick up a lot of cargo up the coast. We had about thirty-five deck passengers, and we can see now that we had been marked for some time as an easy thing. Quite likely all our deck passengers that trip were pirates from down the Straits, who had docked their boats and put on *sarongs* as a sort of disguise. Anyway, none of us suspected anything.

They didn't lose any time either, and it was only by God's mercy that they didn't get me. I had the midnight watch, and when I turned out on the bridge at eight bells I found it was a very dark night, with a bit of low-lying fog hanging close to the water. Up on the foremast we had a regular crow's-nest for the look-out, and about half an hour after I took the bridge I was hailed in Hindustani from the crow's-nest by the look-out man, who said he saw a light right ahead. I couldn't see it at all, so after waiting a minute or two I took my binoculars and, going forward, climbed up to the platform. It was one of those nests that you enter like going up the "lubber's hole" on the old-style men-of-war, and was surrounded, not by an iron railing, as most of them are now, but by a sheathing of iron. I made out the light, once I was up there, but it was indistinct, and, unless we were greatly off our course, there ought not to have been any light there. Then I found I had taken the skipper's binoculars by mistake. They were a poor pair, so I sent the look-out down to the chart-room to fetch my own.

That was the beginning of the end. I heard the scuffle of bare feet on the naked deck, and then someone cried in a smothered voice. "Oh, heavens!" I saw a sudden light in the chart-room, two shots were fired, and then there was silence. Jove! Can you imagine my feelings up there all alone? I felt for my revolver; it was in my cabin. I was about to climb down the foremast to see what was happening, and to take a chance with my white comrades, when the look-out man came back, and placed a trembling hand over my face.

"Still, keep-um still," he whispered. "All kill."

He was shaking like a leaf, and some of his fear communicated itself to me.

I peered over the top of the look-out, looking aft, and could dimly discern the whole crowd of deck passengers moving silently about. Once or twice I could distinguish words of command being given in Malay.

"Are they all dead?" I asked the trembling look-out, who was crouched beside me.

"Kill-um all," was the reply. "Keep you still—no missy you—yet."

Unarmed, one man against thirty-five, there was nothing I could do but keep still, and so I lay there—waiting, waiting, waiting.

In about an hour's time the light that I had seen, and which had called me up to the look-out, was close aboard us. It was carried by one of two huge Swatow junks, looking with their high poop decks just like the old ungainly ships that made up the Spanish Armada. In some way the pirates had slowed the *Picu* down, and the two junks came alongside, and in less than two minutes the whole crew of pirates were aboard them, had canted sheets, and were away before what little wind there was blowing.

It was half an hour before I dared to go down on deck. Ugh! The sights I saw there! The skipper had been caught asleep in his bunk. A Malay kriss was driven through his heart. He had probably never uttered a sound. Henderson, the supercargo, lay on the deck of his room with his head crushed in, and his safe was on its face with its flimsy back cut out.

The first mate's room looked like a shambles. There was blood everywhere. He had evidently been awakened by the noise on the upper deck, and when the pirates rushed him he was partly ready for them. He got in two shots—the two I had heard—which accounted for two of the pirates. Then they had cut him down, but he had taken two more of them with him. Now he lay there dead, with the four bodies in a heap, and the place was ghastly to look on.

Down below in the engine-room, things were just as bad. One of the assistant engineers was lying on the steel ladder leading into the bunkers; the other assistant, with his head cleft in two by a kriss, was down by the monkey-engine. As for the chief, McDougal, the brutes had tied him up against the nearly red-hot funnel with some small wire guys, and when I found him and loosed the wire, so that his poor tortured body fell to the deck, the back was almost roasted off him.

Pirates? Why, those brutes of the old days where kindergarten children compared with these Malay and Chinese fiends, who have been plying their trade for thousands of years, and whom all the navies of civilisation have not been able to subdue.

I passed the rest of that night in a daze. One by one my wretched crew crept out of the holes in which they had been hiding. They probably knew beforehand something of what was to happen, but, of course, we could not prove anything against them, and I put them to work cleaning away the mess and making things as decent as possible.

When the dawn broke, there—Heaven be thanked!—was H.M.S. *Clytie* not three miles away, and fired a signal gun and hoisted the ensign upside down, so that she came to pretty quick. They but a lieutenant aboard the *Picu* to take charge, for my nerves were all gone, and then they dashed off along the course the pirates had taken. The *Picu* was back at anchor in Penang that night just about where she lies now. That night, too, in came the *Clytie* with the two junks in tow.

You can pretty well guess the rest. We had a firing-party within an hour. They found all of the *Picu's* plunder aboard, and they spared not a soul that was found on the junks. Little Major Kennealy, the man we asked to have a drink with us up at the hotel, was in charge. They lined the pirates up in sections of a dozen each, right down there on the beach—there, on that white patch of sand yonder—and the whole of native Penang looked on at the job—Chinese, Cingalese, Malays, and all the rest. The executions, and making a spectacle of them, were meant as a sort of a public object-lesson, but goodness knows whether it'll be any use. These beggars are pirates natural-born; it's in their blood.

That was Stockwell's yarn, and interesting enough I found it. He went on with me as a passenger as far as Hong Kong, and the last I saw of him he had fallen into the hands of those other Chinese pirates—the ones who run the fan-tan games up in Macao.

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APENTA

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GUIDES FOR MUSEUMS.

AN INTERESTING PROJECT.

We print elsewhere says the *Spectator* a letter from Lord Sudeley in a cause which, we be lieve, he invented, which he has in dustriously laboured for, and of which he already has the satisfaction of seeing the partial adoption. For some years he has urged the Government to appoint competent "guide-demonstrators" in order to explain the exhibits in o ur national museums and collections to people who would otherwise wander aimlessly about, getting neither profit nor pleasure from their visit. Where his plan has been acted upon it has been a success. He now appeals for its much wider adoption. We are sure that he is working on the right lines, for the feeling frequently inspired in people by the very thought of museums is in itself an injustice to the mighty inherent capacity of the exhibits to interest every man, woman, and child; and it must be that there is a way to end this unhappy paradox. We believe that the "guide-demonstrator" provides the way. It may be said that it is no part of the State's function to pay for exposition other than is provided by guide-books and labels. But on reflection it will be seen that this criticism is not sound if it be—as is admitted—the office of museums to educate. A large sum of money is spent on them, and the total improvement of popular education which they accomplish is not commensurate with the cost. Yet only a little further expenditure would probably make a difference out of all proportion to the increase of cost. It is always a pity to spoil the ship for a ha'p'orth of tar. Exposition by official guides is after all only an extension of the labelling and guide-book writing which is at present accepted as a natural part of the work of a museum staff.

BEWILDERED.

The average man who enters a large museum is lost. One need only use one's eyes to see that. He is bewildered by the multitude and complexity of the objects. He perhaps tries to see everything, and therefore sees nothing. The brain becomes tired, just as the eyes become tired in the attempt to focus a rapid succession of moving objects. His gaze flits about like a butterfly, and he is fortunate if he does not pass over much that is beautiful and inconspicuous and give all his attention to things that happen to be large and prominent. The atmosphere (in an intellectual sense) of a museum is undoubtedly chilling to the purposeless visitor. He does not see the vases for the china; he does not see the sculpture for the marble; he does not see the coins for the metal. There are such masses of material everywhere that he does not get into friendly relations with a thing that would enchant him if it were placed singly in his own room. It may still be said that any intelligent person can get enough "story" out of a guide-book to satisfy his curiosity. But this is not so. The human touch in a museum has an extraordinary effect in directing attention to what is cardinal or characteristic. In a museum the spoken appreciation of a man of genuine information and enthusiasm will communicate itself to his audience in a manner that is impossible by any other means. The person addressed will feel that he somehow can enter into the relation of "living with" the object—a relation banned by the atmosphere of a museum as it is generally breathed by a "foiled, circuitous wanderer." The human exposition is the clue to the labyrinth.

It is difficult to explain the reality and value of the human touch in these circumstances, but the results cannot be questioned. In another region of education there is a curious proof of what we mean in the success of education "by correspondence." It may be asked why on the earth men should prefer to learn, and find it easier to learn, by writing letters about their studies, when they could just as well get all they want out of books. No doubt some people would get on better simply with books. Personally we think that we should find education by correspondence clumsy and tiresome. But its success proves that this is not the usual experience. The human incentive, response, *rapport*, or whatever it is, works where the intangible literary impulse fails.

THE PARROT GUIDE.

Of course the guide-demonstrators would always have to be men with an equipment of genuine learning coupled with a capacity for lucid and simple exposition. They would be—and those who have already officially undertaken the work are—the antithesis of what Lord Sudeley once called the "parrot" guide. The writer remembers listening to a guide in charge of a party of English tourists in Paris. About a bridge laden with historical memories, a bridge that had groaned beneath the feet of troops of the Grand Army, supported dire processions marching to the place of execution, and been bespattered with the bullets of the Commune, he remarked: "There is a very interesting thing about this bridge. It is said that you can never look at it without seeing a white horse and a red-haired soldier." The sudden minute examination of the bridge in the hope of seeing the white horse and the red-haired soldier was an entertaining, or perhaps a pathetic, illustration of the craving for historical food. The fact is that every visitor to a museum, like every tourist abroad, is not only willing but anxious to be interested. If he is seen wandering about with a listless air as though he had just come in out of the rain, it is undoubtedly because the system of education provided by museums has failed just at the very moment when it has succeeded in laying hold of him.

It cannot be expected, however, that cultivated men will discharge the duties of guide-demonstrators with unflagging zest if they are not properly protected from annoyances that have been experienced hitherto. The audiences must not be too large, and a subordinate official must prevent unauthorized persons from tacking themselves on to the original party. Otherwise the noise of feet and the talking of persons who scarcely know what is going on, and do not acknowledge any obligation or tribute of courtesy to the guide, make the latter's work harassing beyond words. No sensitive and self-respecting man could be expected to go on with it.

A NOVEL SUGGESTION.

In a debate in the House of Lords, on the whole subject it was objected that the variety of the exhibit at such a collection as that in Hertford House would prevent any one man from being an authority on them all, and that it would be out of the question to provide a specialist for each section. But the objection betrayed, in our opinion, a misconception of what is wanted. The visitor who wants the information of a specialist would not be in need of a guide at all. It is the ordinary visitor, desiring a rapid but intelligent survey, who would be helped enormously by the sort of guide that Lord Sudeley has in mind. The guide might speak purely on the authority of others in regard to many of the sections, but he would not necessarily be a worse popular expositor for that reason. In most cases he would be better. He must be an intelligent man, a true lover of art, a good speaker, and one with a general knowledge of the museum—that is all. What sort of fee, if any, should be charged is a question we need not discuss now. The experience at Kew Gardens appears to prove that a fee as large as half-a-crown defeats the whole scheme. Might it not be possible on occasion to induce unpaid volunteers to act as deputy guides? It would be a branch of educational public work which the members of the Cavendish Club might well undertake or stimulate the undertaking of by others. Men of great learning might be willing to act in this capacity—say once a quarter. What a piece of luck it would be to go round the National Gallery with Lord Crawford on one of his volunteer days!

Lord Sudeley's letter is as follows:—

SIR,—Will you allow me to invite the co-operation of your readers in the movement for popularizing our museums with a view to making the valuable collections that they contain more available for educational purposes for the enjoyment of the people than they have hitherto been? Until recently the public seem to have considered museums as places intended only for the use of students. Not one person in a thousand thought of visiting them for pleasure and information. The majority of those who found themselves within their walls wandered listlessly from room to room unable to appreciate what they saw, and they came away bewildered and depressed.

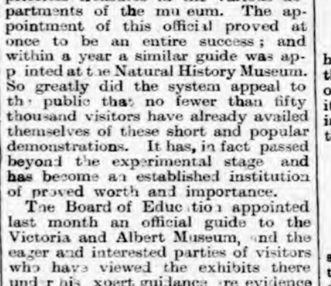
In 1911, the trustees of the British Museum determined to try what could be done to remedy this state of affairs. On the advice of the rector, Sir Frederick Kenyon, they appointed, as an experiment an official guide whose duty it should be twice a day to explain and interpret free of charge to a limited number of visitors, the priceless treasures in the various departments of the museum. The appointment of this official proved at once to be an entire success; and within a year a similar guide was appointed at the Natural History Museum. So greatly did the system appeal to the public that no fewer than fifty thousand visitors have already availed themselves of these short and popular demonstrations. It has, in fact passed beyond the experimental stage and has become an established institution of proved worth and importance.

The Board of Education appointed last month an official guide to the Victoria and Albert Museum, and the eager and interested parties of visitors who have viewed the exhibits there under his expert guidance are evidence of the public appreciation of the Board's decision. Visitors instead of aimlessly trying to extract information from labels and guide-books, now receive it through the sympathetic medium of the human voice, and after spending an hour in an interesting and agreeable way they depart happy and contented. Objects which, under the old system, were bewildering and unintelligible, have under the new revealed to them hitherto unsuspected sequences of human thought and exemplified always underneath the tendencies of national activities. The guide system has proved so completely successful as a means of interesting and instructing the general public that the necessity of extending it for the benefit and use of schools must also be seriously considered. Such steps in this direction as have been taken by the London County Council indicate that the body is alive to its responsibilities in this respect as well as to the educational potentialities of our museums.

But much yet remains to be done. The public ought not to be satisfied until the National and the Tate Galleries, the London Museum, Hotford House, Imperial Institute, and the Tower of London come also under the system, and thus the great London collections set an example to the local museums, which number over two hundred, in various parts of the country. If the readers of the *Spectator*, who form so important an element in the culture of England, will join in advocating its adoption, an important step towards making our museums of greater use in the cause of education will have been taken—I am Sir, &c.,

SUDELEY.

Ormsley Lodge, Ham Common, Surrey.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IMPRESSIVE SIGHTS.

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A WAR SCENE.

By Sir Herbert Beerbohm-Tree.

I have to carry my memory back through a long tale of years to enable it to reach the most impressive sight I have ever seen in my life. To be accurate, I must go back just over forty-seven years, for I was sent, as a bod, to school in Germany. On the morning of June 27th, 1866, I saw the Prussians advancing to the Battle of Langensalza, which, if my memory serves me, was contested between some twelve Hhonsand Prussians and the Hanoverian in about equal strength under George, King of Hanover, in what was known as the seven Week's War.

That was, to me, a wonderful morning. The evening before, full of excitement at the news which we boys learnt of the happenings at the Front. I had gone to bed dreaming of battles, pondering what horoes men were to kill each other in thousands and yet how wicked it was to kill one man. At sunrise I awoke with a start by hearing the noise of cannon. Of course, it was against all rules for boys to leave the school-house at so early an hour. but my excitement was so great that, hastily slipping on my clothes, in company with several of my schoolmates, I softly crept down the dormitory stairs and rushed out into the grey, misty down to see what there was to be seen.

For June, I well remember, the morning was a dark one, but, as I hurried through the old garden and clambered up a hill near by, far down in the valley I could see the Prussian soldiers, a thin, tortuous line, moving like a snake to meet their foes. The morning was so still that I could hear them plainly singing the old battle hymn as they marched along:—

Morning red, morning red,
Thou lightest me to my early death.

I stood there watching with admiration these men singing solemnly as they went to battle—perhaps to death. As they sang I could hear the fitful roar of the cannon in the distance. And to me it seemed that the louder the cannon roared, the more cheerfully did the Prussian soldiers chant their well-loved hymn:—

Morning, red morning red,
Thou lighest me to my early death.

Fainter and fainter grew the strains of the hymn, until, at last, only an occasional officer's word could be heard in the distance.

When, a few days later, we school boys learnt that no fewer than fourteen hundred of those gallant Prussians had been killed or wounded, the sorrow I felt was a personal one, for had not I, a mere schoolboy, seen those gallant soldiers advancing so light-heartedly to their death as they chanted the old battle-hymn?

Morning red, morning red,
Thou lighest me to my early death.

Many years have elapsed since I heard these lines, but I think the fact that I still remember so vividly the occasion on which I heard them is, in itself, conclusive proof of the deep impression that scene I witnessed on that June morning made upon me.

BOY SCOTS AT WINDSOR.

By Sir Robert Baden Powell.

It is true that in my time I have seen many impressive sights, and not the least impressive that occurs immediately to one's mind is the scene when we stood round the grave-side of one of our bravest and best officers in the South African Campaign. It was in the dead of night, without even a glimmer of a lantern that might draw upon us some of the shells which were flying near. There was a dark, silent crowd of men dimly seen in the starlight, shuffling round the body of one who, only six short hours before, had been full of life and strength, the soul and spirit of those who were now carrying him to his grave, who had led them on to face the death which he himself had met. After they had lowered him into the hastily-prepared grave, a husky voice broke the silence and growled out, with a sob, "Well, good-bye, Captain"; from those around there was a murmured response in the shape of—"That's it." "Hear, hear" which, though nearing the comic, was at that moment deeply pathetic, coming, as it did, from hardy rough campaigners, and was more impressive than any "amen" of a cathedral service.

Then, too, I remember being present with a great Zulu *impi* about to make its attack upon an enemy's stronghold. It was an inspiring sight to see this mass of savage warriors, decked out in war-paint, with the blood lust in their eyes, squatting round in a vast circle, straining eagerly to hear that chief giving them orders for the battle. It reminded one of nothing so much as a great bronze serpent, lying coiled ready to spring, for, although almost silent and motionless, there was a rhythmic heaving and sob amongst the men during the whole of their leader's address, which, together with their staining eyes and twitching muscles, showed their whole-hearted earnestness in grasping every word that came from him, and at the same time their eagerness to be off to work his bidding. Then when the leader gave the word to go, the whole force rose as one man, for a moment in silence, and then, with a hiss from every one of the thousand mouths which gave a keen, cruel meaning to their move, they started to run. The young warriors sped out to either flank at top speed, racing each other for the place of honour which meant first blood to the winner. Then from the dense mass in the centre there came forward, in serried ranks, the older warriors, the reserve or "chest" of the force, and as they strode forward to support the whole move, there broke out like an organ pealing the deep chorus from a thousand throats:—

If we go forward we die,
If we go backwrd we die;
Better go forward and die.

Many other stirring scenes crowd on my memory, but in the end they revert to that great day two years ago, when, in the Great Park, under Windsor Castle, the King reviewed the Boy Scouts.

One of the impressive features of that day was the army of young men working earnestly and cheerfully in the cause of the movement.

At the railway station one met with familiar faces of men well known in London society, but dressed in very different uniform to their society clothes, just the khaki and cow-boy hat of the Scout Army. They were doing the work of the railway staff officers, receiving trains, telling the scoutmasters what to do and the boys where to go, and getting them quickly away, ready for the immediate arrival of troop upon troop of other boys coming or returning by rail. The work of these men, peers of the realm some of them, was of the most arduous and harassing description, since it went on hour after hour without relief and without notice; for they were working behind the scenes; but they were working away, keeping a cheery face on it and good-natured tongue the whole time, and that in itself was an impressive sight.

Then out on the great grass plains under the shade of the oaks was arrayed an immense crowd of thousands upon thousands of boys, all dressed alike—all the same type—all working under suppressed excitement, though many of them had been travelling the whole of the previous night. Go where you would it was the same sight; after going through one enormous division of them you only realized that there were still three more similar divisions to be seen. All preparing themselves for the great moment when they were to see the King.

A few hours later these same boys were all massed in solid ranks in a vast horseshoe in the open park, and facing them was a great crowd of spectators watching and waiting for what they might do.

What struck one at that moment was the mysterious hush which seemed to pervade the whole scene where these thousands of human beings were quietly waiting for something, and ready at any moment to burst out—no one could tell quite in what direction. Expectation had reached a kind of climax when at last the King and his Staff arrived upon the scene. He had arranged that he himself should be seen by every boy—that was what they came for all these hundreds of miles. This would not be possible if they marched past him in the usual fashion; where only those on the flank could see him—the only way would be for him to ride round and show himself to all. It was his own idea, and when carried out proved how truly he had fathomed the wishes of the whole of the parade. For, steady as they were in their ranks, the King had not gone half-way round when the boys could no longer restrain themselves. A sudden tornado of cheers broke out where the King was—like a prairie fire, and it spread all round the great concourse in a moment so that the whole scene was a mass of cheering lads and tossing hats—their enthusiasm knew no bounds, and that, no doubt, was a sight which impressed itself on all who were there.

The King himself remarked on another feature of the scene which also, in its way, impressed a thoughtful onlooker, and that was the massed body of men formed in rear of the boys. These were the scoutmasters—the men who pulled the strings—the men who did the work—the men who were behind the scenes, in the background, and had done so much to train these boys and to bring them for their Sovereign's inspection. There were men among them of every kind—young and old, rough and smooth, high and low, rich and poor—all shoulder to shoulder in one great cause—the cause of the future generation of their country. Here was a distinguished colonel with cavalry bearing, many medals and orders on his breast. Alongside him was a pale curate of an East-end slum, rubbing shoulders with an old blue-jacket and a bank clerk from Canada. The same kind of thing might be seen anywhere along that wonderful line. It was an indication of what there is in our fellow-countrymen of patriotism and good will for voluntary work where it is often not suspected.

But these and many other impressive incidents were swallowed up in the great moment of the day, when the King took his place under the Royal Standard at the saluting-point. There was a minute's dead-silent pause, and then a sudden scream rent the air, and the whole mighty horseshoe of thirty thousand boys with one impulse leapt forward from either side, rushing as only boys can rush, gathering speed and force as they came, a mighty roaring torrent of humanity, screaming out rallying cries of their different patrols as they came in a whole kaleidoscopic mass of colour, with flags fluttering, hats waving, knees glinting, in the great charge when they flew in towards the King.

Then, at a sign, the whole mass suddenly stopped its rush, up went a forest of staves and hats, and higher into the skies went the shrill, screaming cheers of the boys that gripped the throats of all onlookers—"God Save the King"—that apogee of patriotic fervour in young Britain, that surge of enthusiasm to do anything that might be demanded of them in the cause of their country and King. That was the most impressive sight that have ever seen.

EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

By Archdeacon Sinclair.

There is a passage in Thackeray which says, "A good woman is the loveliest flower that blooms under heaven; and we look with love and wonder upon its silent grace, its pure fragrance, its delicate bloom and beauty. Sweet and beautiful! The [illegible] and the most spotless! Is it not [illegible] to see them bowed down or [illegible] by grief inexorable, wasting in disease, pining with long pain, or cut off by sudden fate in their prime? We may deserve grief, but why should these be unhappy? Except that we know that Heaven chastens those whom it loves best; being pleased, by repeated trials, to make these pure spirits more pure."

These very true sentences describe with all the authority of a great writer what I have chosen as my most impressive scene; and I will add a sentence from Addison:—

"There is nothing that makes its way more directly to the soul than beauty."

It must have been, I think, in the year 1868, that I saw four sisters of unusual and super-eminent beauty; they were Elizabeth, Empress of Austria; Marie Sophie, ex-Queen of Naples; Matilda Louisa, Countess of Trani; and Sophie Charlotte, Duchesse d'Alencon. But it is of the Empress alone that I wish to write, as her radiant appearance made the others at once complements of her own beauty.

We do not, in the present day, hand the Apple of Trojan Paris to any individual; probably there would be little to choose between the Empress Elizabeth, Queen Alexandra, and others who might be named. But, at any rate, in 1868, the Empress, who was then about thirty, was a vision of loveliness to which one most insensate could not fail to pay tribute. The general radiance, the sparkle of the dark eyes, the magnificent crown of dark chestnut hair, the perfect features, brilliant with animation and intelligence, the air of grace, dignity, and perfect culture, formed a picture which could not be forgotten. And when, with that supreme beauty, you combine some idea of all the good she did, her almost unparalleled sorrows, and her tragic fate, you get a perfectly unique impression.

When I first saw the Empress Elizabeth none could foretell the long series of tragedies which were destined to add the supreme gift of dignity and pathos to her memory. Nor had her ceaseless and lifelong activities for the oppressed and suffering become widely known, for she worked unobtrusively.

"Without her," said the Emperor, I never could have done the work that God has given me to do." Perhaps, however, it is the memory of her many sorrows, sorrows which have only served to make her beauty the more sympathetically human, the more graciously tender, which charges me now with the remembrance that I was, indeed, gazing on one of the "loveliest flowers that bloom under heaven."

Even when her energies became weary, Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, "never failed to plant a flower where she knew a flower would grow." Her mission in life, she felt to the end, was to do good, And what higher mission can any of us undertake? Can you wonder, then, how lasting the impression would become, made by so fine a character in so noble a form? Can you wonder that I look back across the years at "her silent grace, her pure fragrance, and her delicate bloom and beauty" with unfading interest? As I recall that vision of a true and rarely-gifted "messenger of love and kindness" I realize with an emphasis derived from illusive probabilities of unbroken happiness surrounding the illustrious lady how true it is that "Heaven chastens those whom it loves best, being pleased, by repeated trials, to make these pure spirits more pure!"

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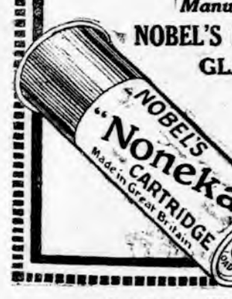

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WHISKY is the most beneficial of all known Whiskies?

No other water approaches Orkney Water for making Whisky.

No other Whisky approaches **"OLD ORKNEY"** the rare Old Liqueur Whisky—the brand beneficial to all consumers—the soft mellow Whisky that DOES YOU GOOD.

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"OLD ORKNEY" Whisky produces clean, tonic zest on the palate and is a beneficial stimulus to the organs. This benefit is not temporary, it lasts, it DOES YOU REAL GOOD.

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Sold by all the leading wine Merchants Stores, Restaurants, Hotels and by
S. D. BARIA,
(Late Empire Stores)
Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
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Hill Road, Bandra.
[SOLE AGENTS:—THE FRANCO-INDIAN TRADING CO., 73, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.
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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lewes, Medical Publisher, 24, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines,
Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, POONA, and POONA.

PERSONALITIES.

An amusing repartee was put on record at the Mayoral banquet at Portsmouth, by the Commander-in-Chief at that port, Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, G.C.B., in returning thanks for the Navy. He was sitting with a smart young officer, he said, and was asked: "Suppose I am ordered to shoot Lord Charles Beresford, am I to obey?" Sir Hedworth said he found himself in a rather perplexing situation, for on the one hand he had always prided himself on strict obedience to discipline, and on the other he could not allow his old friend "Charlie B." to be slain. Sir Hed'worth added that his reply was, "Miss him!"

A good story of the dramatic conscience is contributed to the "Liverpool Daily Post." Professor Brander Matthews, the American dramatic critic, was once presented by a playwright with a complimentary ticket, which he used. At the end of the first act there was a chilly silence among the audience, but Mr. Matthews appluded, as in duty bound. At the end of the second act, the audience hissed, while Mr. Matthews kept a troubled silence. At the end of the third act, Mr. Matthews went out and paid for his seat, and came back and hissed with the rest.

Mr. Robert J. Parr, the director of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (says the "Western Mail"), told a charming story at a meeting of the Cardiff branch of the little Yorkshire girl who got tired at a drawing-room meeting, and at length inquired in a bored tone: "Mummie, when is the cruelty going to begin?"

The Dowager Lady Forbes, who died last month, was one of the beautiful Miss Monoreiffes. The late Duchess of Atholl, Lady Dudley, and Lady Muir-Mackenzie, were her sisters, writes the *Manchester Guardian*. These ladies had great homage in their time. One wonders whether the beauties of to-day compare favourably with the Victorian beauties, beginning, say, with the Duchess of Cleveland (the mother of Lord Rosebery), Lady Canning and her sister Lady Waterford, and thence on to Lady Mary Craven, Lady Susan Tempest, and the Moncreiffes, and, later, the Duchess of Leinster and Lady Dalhousie, and also, of course, Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Wheeler, who owed their position and original popularity in society to their beauty. An old social observer who raised the point to-day thought, that the question was almost impossible to be answered, because the fashions of to-day do not give the woman with a conspicuous endowment of beauty so fair a field. The plainest women now are all so carefully "turned out" and so much assisted by devices of modern dress that they are more on a level with their handsomer sisters. The early Victorian fashion of braided hair and *decolletes* shoulders showed up beauty as against plainness in a far more merciless light. A great lady who has seen every beauty in every Court of Europe once told me that the only quite faultless beauty she had ever seen was Madame de Castiglione, who for the last twenty years of her life in absolute seclusion in Paris, so that no one should note her waning looks. The plain women were spared from such a tragedy as that.

The late Sir William Preece was given to speculating on the possibility of communication being established between this earth and the planet Mars. "Strange mysterious sounds," he once said, "are heard on all long telephone lines when the earth is used as a return, especially in the calm stillness of night. Earth currents are found in telegraph circuits, and the Aurora Borealis lights up our northern sky when the sun's atmosphere is disturbed by spots. The sun's surface must, at such times, be violently disturbed by electrical storms, and if oscillations are set up and radiated through space in sympathy with those required to affect telephones, it is not a wild dream to say that we may hear on this earth a thunderstorm in the sun. If any of the planets be populated with beings like ourselves, having the gift of language and the knowledge to adapt the great forces of nature to their wants, then if they could oscillate immense stores of electrical energy to and fro in telegraphic order it would be possible for us to hold commune by telephone with the people of Mars."

The demand raised for more street refuges recalls a tragic history attached to the one opposite White's in St. James's-street. Sir Algernon West recalls that this was built by Pierrepoint, who used to frequent White's and the Turf Club, then in Arlington-street. With advancing years and increasing traffic he became alive to the dangers of the crossing and begged the vestry to erect a refuge. They refused but said he could at his own expense, which he did. One day, when the refuge was complete and his name embossed on it, Pierrepoint was proudly showing it to a friend. He had stepped on one side to admire it better, when he was knocked down by a coach and killed.

A curious and little-known episode in the career of Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace was a controversy in which he became involved many years ago with one of the flat earth theorists. In order to bring the matter to a test, says the *Westminster Gazette*, Dr. Wallace proposed a series of practical experiments on a straight stretch of water on the Bridgwater Canal, the loser to forfeit a certain sum, and editor of the *Field* to hold the stakes. The terms were accepted, and the test duly carried out—to the complete discomfiture, of course, of the upholder of the flat earth doctrine. Unfortunately, however, it was a case of "a man convinced against his will," and in the end Dr. Wallace had occasion to regret bitterly having ever embarked on such a curious adventure in the cause of scientific truth, for his opponent raised all sorts of ridiculous objections to the manner in which the trial had been conducted, refused to accept the verdict, brought the most absurd charges of bad faith against Dr. Wallace going the length of threatening him with legal actions, and for quite a long period made his life a positive burden by the extraordinary persistence and vindictiveness with which he pursued him.

SAYINGS OF THE WEEK

NEWSPAPERS.

WHAT SHE WANTED.

"'And now we'll go home,' said the mother at church, just before the sermon, thinking her little girl would be tired.

"'No, not yet, mummie,' replied the child; 'I so want to see the beggars go round.'"—*Star.*

THE CHOICE IN POLITICS.

"Whiggery is dead .... average Toryism is in no better case. The choice is being rapidly narrowed to a form of Tory democracy which is repudiated by more than half the Tory party, and a Liberalism which really elects to take up the problems of democracy."—*Nation.*

NARROW WAYS.

Who that was sad ever sighed for mental greatness? .... Is it true that wide thoughts lead to happiness? The roads leading to content are for the most part narrow, in our experience."—*Spectator.*

THE THRILLING CINEMA.

"When kinematography first crept into our hearts it was gentle, tame and domesticated. Then the worst appeared. The desperate drama began its insane career. Houses are blown up, ships are blown down, thousands of valuable cars are hurled over precipices."—*Graphic.*

MORE.

"An Anglo-Indian friend of mine whom I met casually last week said to me with an air of surprised discovery that England seemed really to be quite as difficult to govern as India. Between you and me I think it is vastly more difficult."—*Westminster Gazette.*

BRILLIANT KINDNESS.

"We know a kindly woman who takes out a £5 subscription to a circulating library, which entitles her to fifteen volumes. Five are as many as she wants for herself, and she makes five lonely women happy by letting them have a couple of volumes each, with the power of changing them."—*Queen.*

A NEW LIBERAL ORGAN.

"I am informed that there is a growing feeling in the Liberal party in favour of founding a new weekly literary journal in support of its views."—*Sphere.*

ANOTHER UNFAVOURABLE COMPARISON.

"The German child knows all about Shakespeare, and even a little about Bacon, whereas the English child has never even heard of Goethe."—*Truth.*

EXPENSIVE LONDON HOTELS.

"Speaking of London hotels, I had an experience in one of them last night. I was charged threepence for the use of the telephone."—*Daily Citizen.*

THE ENGLISHMAN AS SPEAKER.

"Ask him to deliver an after-dinner speech, and the average Englishman looks miserable; while the Frenchman, the German, the American, will assume a valour if he has it or not, and utter his platitudes with an air."—*Times.*

MAGAZINES.

FOR A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

"Why not make your Aunt Marjorie a velvet or brocade bag with a monogram on it for carrying her books to church?"—*Women at Home.*

THE POETRY OF FLOWER CATALOGUES.

"Who writes catalogue descriptions? Surely not the sombre-coated man who shows you round the nursery, ... It is not he who tells you of *Heuachera Rosea* that a large bed in flower resembles 'a pink mist floating above the ground.'"—*Cornhill.*

BOOKS.

CAPTAIN SCOTT ON DOGS.

"A dog must be either eating, asleep or interested. His eagerness to snatch at interest, to chain his attention to something, is almost pathetic. There is the fear-fullest difficulty for the dog driver on a snow plain without leading marks or objects."—"Scott's Last Expedition" (Smith Elder.)

THE UNWANTED WEDDING GOWN.

"*Miss Susan*: 'I always associate it with a sprigged poplin I was wearing that summer with a breadth of coloured silk in it, being a naval officer; but something happened, a Miss Cicely Pemberton, and they are quite big boys now. So long ago Phœbe—he was very tall with brown hair—it was most foolish of me, but I was always so fond of sewing—with long, straight legs and such a pleasant expression.'

"*Phœbe*: 'Susan, what was it?'

"*Miss Susan*: 'It was a wedding gown, my dear.'"—"Quality Street," by J. M. Barrie (Hodder and Stoughton).

THE GRUBBY SIDE.

"He was always battling with the desire to shock her .... She was an obviously good woman, but, like many good people, was very prone to perceive the grubby side of everything."—"Cake," by Bohun Lynch (John Murray).

A PROPOSAL.

"'Hagar, do you love me?'

"'Yes, I love you. It's a quiet love, but it's deep.'

"'Let us go to London: we will marry quietly there....

"'Couldn't we have,' said Fay, 'a month in some old green, still, English country place?'

"'With roses to the eaves, and a sunken lane to wander in.'"—"Hagar," by Mary Johnston. (Constable).

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
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BUYING DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.
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TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING
SCRUBB'S AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
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"LUTON"

HAT DYE
With a single bottle of "Luton" Hat Dye you may renovate your old straw hat and make it equal to new. Put up in all colours that will dry at once WITHOUT GLOSS OR POLISH. WILL RESIST RAIN, and gives all the effects of new goods, dyeing the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance. One of the most useful inventions of the day.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Owing to spurious imitations, be sure you ask for and see the name.
Manufacturers:—
WHITAKER & CO.,
LUTON DYE WORKS, KENDAL, ENGLAND.

SPERMINUM is the natural source of health and vital strength isolated and purified from Organic bases. In the form of the Essence SPERMIN acts as a reviver of vital energy.
Nervous Debility, Senility, Hysteria, Tuberculosis, Impotentia in Neurasthenia will find a corrective in Poehl's Spermin Essence.
For further particulars etc., apply to the Sole Depot: Sperminum can be had from all Chemists, or from the Sole Depot.
N. POWELL & Co.,
Byculla, Fort, Bombay.
SPERMINUM

ROWLAND'S
FOR THE HAIR MACASSAR OIL
Preserves, Beautifies, Restores, and strengthens, the hair and prevents it falling off or turning grey. Especially suited for ladies' and children's hair. It closely resembles the natural oil in the hair which Nature provides for its preservation; the want of it causes baldness. Golden colour for fair hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to 4 small), and 21s. Of stores, chemists, hairdressers, and Rowland's, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."
DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."
JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."
DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."
Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the Cap with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
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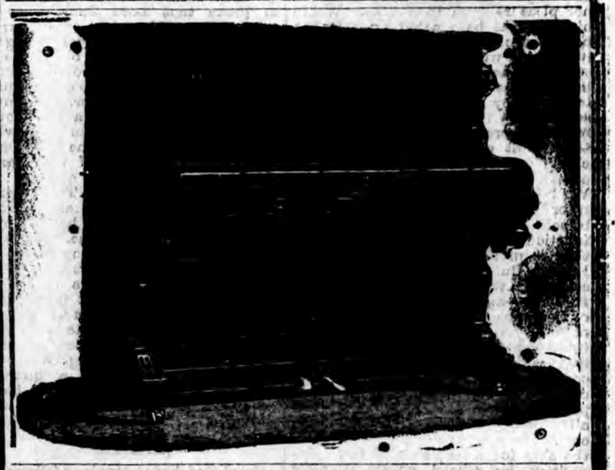
S. ROSE & Co.'s stock of first-class instruments is unrivalled, and contains samples of the very best English & Continental makes.

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MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. 5/- At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chem. SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

A Natural Remedy
Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.
Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.
ENO'S FRUIT SALT
is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.
It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.
It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.
Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.
Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

"HARD TIMES"
NECESSITATE that you secure your jewels and valuables against Thieves and Robbers. This you can only do if you buy HARICHAND SAFES. They have withstood the tools and Hammers of the Robbers and the keys of Thieves and possess Reputation of over a Generation.
Approved and used by the Government, as well as Banks, merchant-firms, and all the best people of India. Remember our
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have stood the greatest Fires and remained intact.
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A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES.
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is 'just as good.' Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'EUGENE LE CLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co, Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD. all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

THE ZABERN AFFAIR.

ANGRY SCENES IN REICHSTAG.

CHANCELLOR SAYS MOMENT IS SERIOUS.

GOVERNMENT IN DANGER OF DEFEAT.

AN ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT'S ARREST.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.

In the Reichstag, to-day, the Chancellor replied to questions regarding the Zabern affair in a tone of protest and anger which has not been heard since the debate with reference to Morocco.

Half the House itself was seething with anti-Government indignation and once the House was shaken with a storm of interruption.

The Chancellor demanded that the civil and military authorities should work inharmony. He declared with passionate emphasis that his policy in Alsace had not altered. He concluded by saying that the moment was serious, not because a vote of "no confidence" might be passed, but because a dangerous cleft was forming between the people and the Army.

PRESSMAN ARRESTED.

The *Daily Mirror's* correspondent was arrested at Zabern to-day for attempting to photograph an officer. He was released after a quarter of an hour's detention. His camera was seized. He will be tried in the police court.—Reuter.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.

The size of the majority hostile to the Government has made a deep impression. It is thought that if the Statthalter is compelled to retire, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Imperial Chancellor, will follow.

The *Daily Mirror* correspondent, who was arrested at Zabern, has been released. The judge held that there could not be any question of arrest, seizure of the camera, or even confiscation of the plates, as photography was not prohibited in Zabern.

CONFERENCE WITH THE KAISER.

LATER.

The Imperial Chancellor and the Commander of Alsace have gone to Donaueschingen to confer with the Kaiser.—Reuter.

MEXICAN GENERAL'S ESCAPE.

CRAWLED TO HIDING-PLACE AFTER BEING SHOT.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Mexican Federal officer, General Barbosa, has reached Mexico City. He was one of the nineteen officers shot by General Villa after the capture of Torreon. He was shot in the breast, but recovered consciousnes and crawled to a hiding place while the enemy were feasting.—Reuter.

ITALIAN CRUISER AGROUND.

ROME, Dec. 5.

Italian cruiser San Giorgio, which went ashore as she was leaving the Straits of Messina, has not suffered any great damage. She will return to active service shortly.—Reuter.

RECORD INSURANCE.

BIG CONTRACT PLACED IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Canadian Pacific Company has just insured in London its entire property in Canada for £22,400,000 sterlings. The contract is believed to be the largest ever concluded.—Reuter.

REMARKABLE VOYAGE.

PROFESSIONAL MEN AS FIREMEN.

SYDNEY, Dec. 4.

The steamer "Maunganui" has made a noteworthy voyage from Wellington, where the strike interfered with her departure She was manned by thirty-seven amateur firemen, including doctors, lawyers and students. The well-known singer, Mr. Kennerly-Rumford, and Mr. Gregson, the pianist, shared the work.—Reuter.

ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE RELATIONS.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.

The Reichstag has passed the third reading of the Bill for a continuance of the arrangement regulating commercial relations with the British Empire.—Reuter.

M. VEDRINES' FLIGHT.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

M. Vedrines has arrived at Sofia. He flew there from Belgrade in four hours.—Reuter.

THE CANTEEN SCANDALS.

LONDON, Dec. 5,

The Army Council has suspended proceedings in the canteen court-martial, being legally advised that its jurisdiction is too limited for the action which the further enquiry shown to be necessary.—Reuter.

FIRE CAMPAIGN.

£25,000 DAMAGE BY SUFFRAGETTES.

MRS. PANKHURST AGAIN IN CUSTODY.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Mrs. Pankhurst, coming from New York, was quietly re-arrested on arrival at Plymouth, the detectives outwitting the Suffragettes.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Mrs. Pankhurst was rushed to Exeter by motor where she was placed in prison.

LATER.

Kelly House, at Skelmorlie, has been gutted by Suffragettes. The damage is estimated at £25,000.—Reuter.

[Some interesting correspondence, regarding forcible feeding, is published on Page 14.]

TO THE LAST MOMENT.

DOOR OPEN FOR SETTLEMENT OF IRISH PROBLEM.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Bradford, said the Nationalists would certainly be disappointed if the realisation of their hopes was marred by conflict. The use of force to carry Home Rule into effect would be repugnant, but the abandonment of Home Rule would be worse. It would mean the revival of coercion, but, to the last moment, and there was plenty of time, the Government would keep the door open to settlement by consent.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM.

THE ALLEGATIONS OF PRISON CONDITIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 5.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following telegram:—

"Passive resisters, Durban gaol fasting since Sunday; cause ghee uneatable. Blankets insufficient. Clothes dirty. Kaffir cooking food. Representation to gaol authorities referred to Minister who replied two days later that those fasting did so of their own wish and directed future complaints to the Chief Magistrate. General Lukin, under the Minister's instructions, has prohibited the Association supplying food to strikers on different estates otherwise than by leaving it with employers thus leaving the strikers at employers' mercy at the Association's expense. This contrary to previous assurances, object being to force strikers to submission."

A MADRAS DONATION.

MADRAS, Dec. 5.

The donation of Rs. 15,000 contributed to the Indian South African League Fund by the Raja of Pithapuram has been received and cabled to South Africa by Mr. G. A. Natesan, Joint Secretary of the Indian South African League, Madras.

THE BOMBAY FUND.

The Bombay South African Indian Fund amounts to Rs. 1,03,277-15-0.

The Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya (Indian Academy of Music) will give a concert in the Framji Cowasji Hall, Bombay, to-night, in aid of the South African Fund.

THE ASIATIC PROBLEM IN CANADA.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, Dec. 5.

Fourteen Hindus, out of twenty who have just arrived, are being held for deportation in spite of the decision of the Supreme Court on November 25. Hindus are now coming direct from Hong-Kong, from which reports say that numbers are awaiting the action of the Dominion before embarking for Canada. Public, political and labour bodies are lodging protests at Ottawa, urging that stringent laws be framed for the exclusion of Asiatics.

The *Durban Mercury*, referring to the Maharajah of Burdwan's speech in Calcutta, says that many Europeans in Natal would be grateful if the Maharajah would induce the Indian public to divert to the cost of the repatriation of all Indians a portion of the large sums now being given for the support of passive resisters. The *Mercury* doubts, however, whether local Indians would welcome repatriation.—Reuter.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

EUROPEANS ARRESTED ON THE WAY HOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 5.

Under instructions from the Deputy Commissioner of Chaibassa, the Government Railway Police arrested two Europeans named John Deaken and Enos Farren, employed as mill-rollers in the Tata Company, under Section 492 of the Indian Penal Code for breach of contract of service. The men were arrested on their arrival in Madras yesterday morning on their way to London, *viâ* Colombo, and being unable to furnish security, were produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Egmore, for remand, pending the receipt of warrants from Calcutta.

The men stated that they came out to India on April 24 on a twelve months' engagement with three months' notice, and that their period of notice expired by the end of November last. It was the first time, they said, they came out to India and they hoped it would be the last.

His worship remanded the two men to custody till Monday next.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest method of cooking.

WELSH STRIKE SPREADS.

1,000 RAILWAYMEN NOW OUT.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND MINERS RENDERED IDLE.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The strike in South Wales has spread over an extensive area and railway passenger and goods traffic is much dislocated. Fifteen thousand miners have been rendered idle.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

It is estimated that a thousand men, mostly enginemen, have struck in South Wales.

Mr. Thomas, M.P., is busy addressing meetings on behalf of the National Union, urging the men not to strike. He has persuaded the men in Cardiff to continue work.—Reuter.

RIGHTS OF COLONIES.

SIR MANCHERJEE BHOWNAGREE AND INDIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 5.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables:—

Sir Mancherjee Bhownagree, interviewed by a representative of the *Daily Telegraph*, explains that when he claimed, in his interview with Lord Crewe, the right of entry for Indians to all parts of the Empire, he meant that Indians should not be refused *qua* Indians. "I have always recognised the right of a colony or dominion to impose restrictions on the immigration of Indians wherever this is necessitated by legitimately economic grounds or where there is the risk that without it the colony will be submerged."

PIRACY IN THE GULF.

SHIPS LOOTED IN THE RIVER SHATL-ARAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Dec. 5.

A message from Busra states that on Sunday night, November 23, the British Indian sailing vessels, Majlis and Naranpassa, while anchored in the river near the Customs House of Abulkhossib were attacked by a band of about fifteen armed men. The Nakhoda (Kasim) of the Mejlis was killed and the Nakhoda (Ismail) of the Naranpassa wounded in the hand. The robbers took Rs. 550 from the Mejlis and Rs. 300 and some clothing and cooking utensils from the Naranpassa.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Dec. 5.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from April to November 22, 1913, show a gain of Rs. 15,70,497 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-1913.

THE "NOTORIOUS DINNER."

SYMPATHY WITH THE TILAK SCHOOL.

Writing to Mr. Wasir Hasan, from Marseilles on Nov. 14, the Aga Khan has given a reply to a request for a history of the "now notorious dinner." His Highness says he must do so from memory, for he kept no notes, not thinking that the matter would ever become important. He continues:—

"Mr. Mahomed Ali and yourself were having a conversation with me, and I remember not which of you suggested giving a dinner party to me, and I think but am not quite certain, Mr. Ameer Ali also, as the guests of the evening, though my memory is not quite certain as to Mr. Ameer Ali's name having been mentioned by either of you. I at once thought it was too absurd and too childish for Mr. Ameer Ali and myself, who live in England a great deal, to accept hospitality from you two gentlemen, who had only come for a short time, and that the thing would appear not only ridiculous to others, but that we could not possibly take such advantage of your hospitality. I then suggested that it would be a good thing all the same if a dinner was held and you two gentlemen had a chance of publicly declaring your undoubted loyalty to the Government, and of removing the absurd but none the less mischievous theory that has got abroad that the growing class that you represent among the Mahomedans of India have sympathy or something in common with the extremists of the Tilak school or with the mad political Pan-Islamists, and that whatever differences existed between your school and what is called the old Aligarh party (I was) as to the method of improving the community educationally, commercially, and otherwise, rather than any question of loyalty and disloyalty; and as false charges had been brought against the community generally I thought it would be a good thing for Mr. Ameer Ali and myself, as well as you two gentlemen, to give a combined dinner party, and that then you should clearly explain the point of view and loyalty of the younger Moslems of India.

"When next I saw you I told you that such a dinner party might appear rather a roundabout way of doing it, and that it would be better perhaps if you two came simply as guests and spoke out what you had to say, and removed any possibility of misunderstanding your point of view that might remain in England.

"That is all that I can say about the dinner party. With the disastrous complications that arose I had nothing to do. I was not there on the spot, and even if I had been, in looking back I doubt very much if I could have done anything to avoid them. You have demanded from me a history of the first steps with which I was directly connected, and I send it to you with pleasure as in duty bound Ma I once more repeat that the only object of the dinner was that you who had just come from India should publicly express what I sincerely believe to be the fact—the absolute loyalty of the vast majority, the overwhelming majority of the younger Moslem community in India."

THE BHIL TROUBLES

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

A MOVEMENT FOR SOCIAL REFORM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The recent trouble in the Rewa Kantha Agency appears, so far as can be ascertained, to have been the outcome of a reform movement which has for some time past been in progress among the Bhils. The movement, wholly praiseworthy in its original intention, was to promote temperance, honesty and social reform in general, but its result has shown the dangers in any sudden change of custom and ideas among an ignorant and excitable people. The principal leader of the movement, one Govindgir, a Bhil by birth, seems rapidly to have obtained an immense influence and was credited by his followers with supernatural powers. The abandonment of drinking by the Bhils had an injurious effect upon the abkari revenue of the States upon the Bombay Rajputana Border and the small State of Sunth in Rewa Kantha is said to have lost Rs. 6,000 in one month. It was to be expected, therefore, that the reform movement would not be viewed entirely with favour by interested persons, and it is possible, though there is as yet no evidence to show this, that the Bhils may have been irritated by petty harassments at the hands of the lower-paid officials.

ATTACK ON THE POLICE.

The first hint of serious trouble was heard at the time of the Dassera when in view of repeated rumours of a concentration of Bhils in Banswara, the Rajputana authorities ordered the arrest of Govindgir. But he evaded capture, and as the concentration proved a failure it was believed that the unrest had subsided. It appears, however, that Govindgir had merely altered his venue to Mangad Hill, a large hill, crowned by the ruins of an old fort on the Rewa Kantha side of the border. Early in November he had collected some thousands of Bhils upon the Hill and news was received that they had attacked a police outpost and the Pratapgarh Fort in the Sunth State but had been beaten off with the loss of a few killed and wounded. They captured two Sunth policemen and withdrew to Mangad Hill. One of these prisoners was either then or subsequently killed by the Bhils and the other, after considerable maltreatment, was released just before Mangad Hill was invested by troops on the 15th instant. From the Gujerat side, the Commissioner, Northern Division, and the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, hastened to Sunth with 50 armed Police, while from the Rajputana side Major Hamilton of the Government of India, Political Department, who knows the Bhils well, arrived on the 11th November.

GOVINDGIR DEFIANT.

All efforts to obtain an interview with Govindgir failed. It is stated that he had inspired his followers with the belief that he was destined to restore the old Bhil Raj in Sunth, which ended 800 years ago, whose stronghold was on Mangad Hill on the borders of that State and Banswara. He sent evasive or unsatisfactory replies to the communication sent to him by the Political Agent and the Commissioner, ignoring the offer to have all grievances investigated, and his followers on the Hill, numbering some 4,000, maintained a defiant and aggressive attitude. One company of the 104th Wellesley Rifles from Baroda and a Machine Gun Company from Ahmedabad had been summoned, while Rajputana sent up two companies of the Mewar Bhil Corps from Kherwara; and, after several days of patient but fruitless negotiations, the Commissioner, Northern Division, conveyed an intimation to Govindgir that unless the Bhils dispersed quietly within 24 hours, the Hill would be cleared by force. There were already signs that the patience of the Government officers and the desire to avoid bloodshed were being misunderstood; the Bhils were becoming more aggressive and news was received of a further threatened concentration in Rajputana.

DISPERSAL OF THE BHILS.

At the end of 24 hours, therefore, on the morning of the 17th November, orders were given to remove the Bhils from the Hill but with the minimum of bloodshed possible. This was done most effectively by the troops, and by 11 o'clock the Hill had been cleared Most of the Bhils ran away but about 900 were taken prisoners, including Govindgir and other ringleaders. Twelve Bhils were killed while resisting the advance, the smallness of the number showing the admirable restraint with which the troops carried out their orders. Major Bailey, of the 104th Rifles, was the senior officer in command. Major Stockley and Captain Leckie were in charge of the Mewar Hill Corps and Captain Ayscough of the Machine Gun detachment of the 7th Rajputs. With the exception of the ringleaders who have been taken to Ahmedabad to stand their trial the rest of the prisoners were dismissed to their houses after a warning from the Commissioner, Northern Division. No further trouble is anticipated. The Bhils have learned that violence will not be tolerated while it is hoped that the incident will have impressed upon the States the necessity of encouraging rather than repressing true reform among their Bhil subjects.

BOMB LETTER FOR MR. BANERJEA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

To-day Mr. Surendranath Banerjea received a letter from the anarchists threatening to murder him if he did not sever his connection with Government within a month. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was also demanded. The letter took Mr. Banerjea to task for forwarding the recent bomb letter to the police for investigation. A police inquiry is proceeding

THE SPECIE BANK'S SILVER.

ACQUIRED BY LONDON SYNDICATE.

MARKET BENEFITTED BY THE DEAL.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co.'s silver circular says the huge speculations of the Indian Specie Bank have caused much uneasiness for three years past and the burden of carrying the large stocks involved has been exceedingly heavy to those concerned.

Negotiations have just been completed whereby the bank's entire unrealised stock here, both in actual silver and in the form of contracts for forward delivery, have been acquired by a powerful London syndicate. The circular says the step will prove of immense benefit, and relieve apprehensions of a further disturbance in the silver market in consequence of recent events.—Reuter.

THE ALLAHABAD BANK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 5.

In connection with the various rumours as to the stability of certain existing banks, the *Pioneer* says with reference to the Allahabad Bank:—

"Compare the financial position of any of the failed banks in the era of their greatest prosperity with that of, say, the Allahabad Bank to-day. Which of those institutions, however much they may have deserved a better fate than has been their lot, could have boasted at any time of a reserve fund of nearly 50 per cent. more than its paid-up capital? And of cash at the head office and branches sufficient to meet all current accounts, savings bank deposits, and overdue deposits, and leave a balance over and above of many lakhs to the good, exclusive, too, of the reserve fund of 38 lakhs in Government paper and of large sums in gilt-edged securities easily realisable? That is the happy situation in which the Allahabad Bank finds itself to-day and yet, apparently, as in the case of other well managed banks in this country, its financial strength is no guarantee against the circulation of the wildest of wild rumours. One favourite story is that it has lost large sums of money by recent bank failures. There is, of course, not a word of truth in this and other stories that apparently emanate from Calcutta and the Punjab. This, however, is but a sample of the methods being pursued in various parts of India at the present time by unscrupulous persons who have their own sinister ends to serve. The public would do well not to play into their hands by believing every idle rumour that is spread about the bazars.

SITUATION IN BOMBAY.

The situation in the Share Market was considerably improved yesterday, and most of shares showed a steady rise.

David and Faral shares were quoted at Rs. 417 and Rs. 405, respectively. These shares were quoted at Rs. 370 and Rs. 350 a few days back.

Nagpores were quoted at Rs. 1,820 and Centrals at Rs. 1,440.

Tata Irons, which fell on Thursday, also rose yesterday. the deferred shares being quoted at Rs. 114 and ordinary shares at Rs. 67.

The Silver Market was also brisker and prices went up 2 per cent. Bar silver was quoted at Rs. 76-14 on Thursday and yesterday it suddenly rose to Rs. 77-15 closing at Rs. 77-12. The rise is ascribed to a report that the Government of India will be purchasers of silver in the immediate future and the rise in the London market was owing to the purchase of about four and a half crores which Messrs. Sharp and Wilkins were holding on behalf of the Indian Specie Bank.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

An urgent meeting of the shareholders and creditors of the above bank will be held at 3 p. m. (S. T.) on Sunday next at the office of Messrs. Pandia and Co., solicitors, at 31, Hamam Street, Fort, when the situation will be further considered and certain proposals will be placed before the meeting for approval.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

The market for coal shares opened very firm yesterday and a considerable volume of business was put through, prices being well maintained and in some instances materially advancing. The chief business of the market was confined to coal shares. The Lakurka report is issued and shows successful working in spite of disastrous floods. A dividend of eight annas is recommended.

The following transactions were reported:—Coal shares: Bansra, Rs. 13-4; Baraboni, Rs. 13-4 and Rs. 13-8; Bhalgora, Rs. 22-12, Rs. 23, Rs. 23-4 Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 23-12; Bhaskajuri, Rs. 18-6 and Rs. 18-10; Binakuri, Rs. 4-4; Bokaro-Ramgur, Rs. 10, Rs. 10-2 and Rs. 10-8; Burra Dhemo, Rs. 6; Damuda, Rs. 18-4 and Rs. 18-8; Ghusick, Rs. 16, Rs. 16-4, Rs. 16-8, Rs. 16-12 and Rs. 17; Gopalichuck, Rs. 8-4; Imperial, Rs. 7-2 and Rs. 7-6; Kusrdi, Rs. 16 and 16 4; Lakurka, Rs. 18-4, Rs. 18-6, Rs. 18-12 and Rs. 19; New Tetturya, Rs. 8; Phularitand, Rs. 5-8; Raneegunge, Rs. 20-12 and Rs. 21; Sarpukuria Asansol, Rs. 8-12; Seebpore, Rs. Rs. 31 4 (pref.) and Rs. 31-8; South Govindpur, Rs. 9-4 and Rs. 9-8; Sudamdih, Rs. 4 8; Sudamdih, (pref.), Rs. 13; Standard, Rs. 22-2 to Rs. 22-8; Teetulmuri, Rs. 9.

Jute shares:—Barnagore (ord.), Rs. 77; Delta (ord.), Rs. 116; Kankinarrah (ord.), Rs. 187 and Rs. 188; Soorah, Rs. 71 and Rs. 72.

A REGIMENTAL CENTENARY.

The 95th Russell's Infantry Centenary celebrations, which were fixed for yesterday, were not held owing to a portion of the Regiment being absent from headquarters at Santa Cruz.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY.

TWO OFFICIAL WITNESSES.

MR. S. M. EDWARDES ON SITE PROBLEMS.

The Bombay Development Committee resumed its sittings yesterday afternoon. Those present were the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill (Chairman), the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. J.L. Sprott, Mr. G. Wittet, Sir Balchandra Krishna and Mr. Kissan (Secretary).

The witnesses examined were Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. J. F. Watson, Improvement Trust Engineer.

Mr. Edwardes was examined first.

In reply to the Chairman he said the roads suggested to be opened between the north and south of the island would be sufficient and the roads proposed to connect the east and west would also be sufficient. He thought the road to connect Ballard Pier and Hornby Road would be useful as that portion was the business centre. If a new road is to be constructed, it should be wide than Church Gate Street, but the widening of Church Gate Street would, in his opinion, do away with the necessity of a new road.

OFFENSIVE INDUSTRIES.

He said further that new factories which may be opened and which might be offensive to the public, should be located in the north of the island. The location of the factories in the north would not handicap them in the matter of labour as labourers almost all came from the same places and they could have no objection to living in Salsette.

The richer classes would migrate to the west, especially to Mahim and adjoining places, in the near future, if the pumping station at Love Grove were removed from its present site. The middle classes may migrate to Matunga and Dadar. If government buildings required additional space, reclamation for so much space as might be required would not be inadvisable. General reclamation was a question of finance.

SOME PROBLEMS.

In reply to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, witness said that the question of migration of different classes was more or less of a speculative character. The different communities liked to group together in the same place as their interests were common. It would be well if the labourers were given quarters out of the island and near the railway lines. It was desirable that the mills should have their hands near the mills. If the labourers were housed in the north it would be difficult to obtain workmen in case a strike took place.

It would be reasonable to ask the Port Trust to contribute towards the cost of roads that would facilitate and increase their business. It was impossible to construct the proposed Ballard Pier-Hornby Road connection without heavy expense. No considerable amount of traffic would be diverted to the proposed road if it were constructed.

Questioned regarding Queen's Road, Mr. Edwardes said most of the traffic on the road was between 6 and 8 p. m., and that during the other part of the day it is used only by those who had their houses there. Although the road was a busy one, no stoppage of traffic happened. If the road is to be widened it should be on the eastern side but the difficulty would in that case be regarding the burial grounds.

Witness knew that the Corporation had pressed Government to remove the pumping station from the present site, but they had not done so. It ought to be removed at any cost. The natural gradient of the island was from north to south and the outfall should be towards the south. People might have some sentimental objection to living near the present pumping station even if the scheme of carrying the overflow further off was carried out; but they would have no objection to living a little distance away from the place.

He thought the present site of the Cotton Green at Colaba would be a good locality for the European Hospital. But he thought that the Secretariat should remain in its present place to maintain its dignity. He did not think there was any objection to the removal of the Public Works Department offices to a site near the Wellington Mews. It was a beautiful site and was at present wasted on stables.

OPPOSITION TO MOTOR BUSES.

He did not like the introduction of motor-buses in Bombay. In London they had almost displaced tramcars but tramcars were still running in London. Tramcars were safer and he preferred them to motor-buses.

In reply to Mr. Sprott, Mr. Edwardes said it would be desirable to have a chord line to Worli and, turning back, to Grant Road. An overhead railway from Sandhurst Bridge to Bori Bander would be an ungainly sight. The European General Hospital, if removed to Gamdevi, would not be in a central position.

In reply to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Edwardes said recreation grounds should be provided in crowded localities. If large grounds could not be provided at least small plots should be kept for the purpose. In the construction of roads beneficial to trade, it would be justifiable if traders were made to contribute to their cost.

Replying to Sir Balchandra Krishna, the witness said, in future mills should be located in the north of the island.

Further questioned by the Chairman, Mr. Edwardes said it would be desirable to have a road for carriages along the Kennedy Sea Face if the railway lines remained in their present position. He thought this road might be limited to a certain class of traffic.

On the question of the removal of dairy farms outside the island, witness said they should be allowed to remain on the island as people would be put to trouble regarding the supply of milk. He thought there was sufficient space in the island for the dairies.

MR. J. F. WATSON.

PLEA FOR WIDE ROADS.

Mr. J. F. Watson was then examined. Questioned by the Chairman, he said he would not apply the Town-planning Act broadcast, but only to certain specific areas. He would have the proposed Worli Road eighty feet wide. His recommendations about Mahim and Worli were based on the assumption that the pumping station would be removed. He would have the University removed from its present site to some place which had less bustle and where space could be provided for recreation.

He could not see any objection to the removal of the European General Hospital to Colaba, but he said Parel would not be a suitable place.

He did not think the suggested roads from north to south and east to west would be sufficient; but some more cross roads would be required.

In reply to Sir Pherozeshah the witness said the site at Marine Lines adjoining the Queen's Road would be good for the European General Hospital. He thought the suggestion of opening the Mahim woods was desirable. He was against the reclamation scheme being carried out as it would cause financial loss to the Improvement Trust. He did not agree with the opinion that the Universities should be located among the din and bustle of the city.

In reply to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, witness said the Improvement Trust would suffer if the reclamation were carried out because there would be fewer purchasers for Trust land. He thought the least width of a roadover which motor lorries run should be 40 feet. He suggested increased width of roads. He would not have small recreation grounds in crowded localities Witness said children could play on the roads.

Sir Ibrahim asked whether road traffic would not be dangerous for children and witness replied that it was for that reason he suggested the widening of roads.

NOTE BY MR. WATSON.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING BY-LAWS.

In the course of a note submitted to the Committee Mr. Watson said that probably the most urgent of all requirements in connection with the development of Bombay was the suitable amendment of the Municipal Building Byo-Laws. These must be revised so as to give the Municipality power to prevent buildings being erected on any building estate, however small, without the previous approval of the Municipality to the development plan of the building estate. This approval should only be granted to developments which provided for the orderly erection of buildings on any plots with reference to all the adjoining plots and roads; and in the case of larger estates for the proper and orderly provision of estate roads giving access to the buildings on the estate. The bye-laws should also be amended so as to prevent building owners erecting buildings which would unduly interfere with buildings on neighbouring properties or which would prevent the inhabitants of the buildings themselves from obtaining a proper and sufficient supply of fresh air and light. It should be made just as criminal to supply one's tenants with impure air and insufficient light as it is for the dairy-keeper to supply those tenants with impure milk. The next crying need in Bombay was a town planning scheme in order to prevent the improper development of areas which were at present vacant or only partially populated.

Another need was the provision of greater facilities for through traffic. This would be partly met by electrifying the local traffic on both the main lines. He suggested the advisability of immediately constructing a wide road extending at present, from Worli along the Worli-road, Vellard, Tardeo-road as far as the Frere Bridge at Grant-road and linking in with the Lamington-road widening. This road might be further extended later on. This would provide for the opening up of building sites for the wealthier classes at Worli and neighbourhood. He considered that a reclamation of the Back Bay on the scale at present suggested was distinctly premature, because the estimated financial results of the scheme were far too sanguine, and could not possibly be lived up to.

Not only would such a reclamation as that proposed hit itself very badly financially, but it would also have an adverse effect on the financial position of the Improvement Trust, and would prevent its doing a much useful work as it otherwise would, because there must be a more or less definite average amount of capital in Bombay available annually for investment in lands.

Before undertaking a fresh reclamation outside the existing boundaries of the island he thought it would be better to reclaim some of the very large areas inside the island, which need to be reclaimed in the interest of the sanitary condition of the City. He referred to the area of about 600 acres bounded on the east by the G.I.P. Ry. main line, on the south by the Mahim chord to the area of about 900 acres near the Vellard and to the Mangrove swamps near Worli and Mahim.

As regards the removal of public institutions he thought that assuming that the present Government House is not suitable or is not suitably situated that extra land is required for military purposes and that the various buildings at present occupied by Government offices are inadequate. There could be no doubt that a small reclamation to the north of the present military station at Colaba would be the best method of supplying the necessary sites and he suggested that such a reclamation might well be undertaken to provide say, 40 acres for Government House, a hundred acres for military purposes, a hundred acres for a site of the University, and a hundred acres for a hospital.

He was of opinion that if there is to be any removal of public offices or institutions from their present positions, it would be preferable to remove the University, the Elphinstone College and the Science College to a new site and to utilise the buildings at present occupied by these institutions as Government offices. On the other hand, the University and kindred institutions must eventually require much larger areas for their future extensions, and would better obtain that condition of cloistered calm by being removed from the noise and fret of the traffic. The necessary area would be best obtained on a reclamation such as proposed.

As regards St. George's Hospital, it would probably be found desirable to maintain a small hospital for accident cases somewhere in the neighbourhood of the docks, but there would probably be little or no objection to the removal of the rest of the institution to some quieter and more healthy site such as that to be obtained on the Back Bay. He was in favour of the provision of parks and play-grounds wherever cheap land could be obtained.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS PRIZE-DAY.

INTERESTING SPEECH BY LORD WILLINGDON.

GOVERNMENT TO GRANT AID.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon presided at the annual distribution held in connection with the Bombay Education Society's High Schools, Byculla, Her Excellency Lady Willingdon giving away the prizes to the children.

Their Excellencies were received on arrival by Rev. J. Aikman Wilson, Chaplain of Byculla, Honorary Secretary of the Society and Mr. A. H. S. Aston. The guard of honour was furnished by cadets (B. V. R.) who are boys of the School.

Mr. Aikman Wilson read the report which noted the loss sustained by the school in the death of Miss Savage, late Head Mistress of the Girls' School, and of Mr. Millard, late first Assistant Master.

THE REPORT.

The report proceeded:—"The other matter to which I should like to refer is the fresh work which is being taken in hand. In the near future my committee hope to effect several improvements. For many years the schools have been overcrowded.

The scheme which the Managing Committee have in hand may be outlined as follows:—It is proposed to adapt for school purposes a large three-storied building which was formerly used by the Society as part of their Press. The ground floor will furnish ample room for a good Kindergarten School. On the first floor will be placed the offices of the Doctor and of the Honorary Secretary and also residential quarters for assistant masters; while suitable accommodation will be found for the School Hospital on the top floor. Plans of the proposed alterations have been prepared by the Society's architects, Messrs. Chambers and Fritchley, and the work, it is hoped, will shortly be put in hand. It is also proposed to build and equip a laboratory which will allow of the practical instruction of 21 pupils at a time. Although elementary science has been taught in the Society's Schools for several years, no laboratory has hitherto been provided.

The centenary of the Bombay Education Society will fall in 1915, as the Society dates from the year of Waterloo. In memory of the venerable founder, Archdeacon Barnes, and of the Providence that has watched over the schools for so long a period, the Committee are entertaining a further scheme for erecting a swimming bath at a cost of Rs. 11,000. Government are now considering our application for one-half of this amount and an appeal will be made to the general public and more particularly to former scholars for donations to cover the remainder of the cost."

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

After the reports of the headmaster and headmistress had been read His Excellency delivered a short speech. He said:—

"I am afraid owing to the rather bad acoustic properties of this hall I will find it difficult to make you hear the few remarks I am going to make; but I will try my best to make myself heard. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen on behalf of Lady Willingdon and myself that it is a very rare pleasure to us to come to a gathering of this sort—one of the many which I have attended—to give prizes away to successful competitors. I congratulate you, one and all, on what I can honestly and sincerely say, after reading the report, is the most successful year in your school life. I assure you it is a more particular pleasure to us to come here and to be able to identify ourselves with the work of the Society which has now existed for one hundred years and has done enormous benefit to the public in giving opportunities of education to thousands of children of the European classes. As Governor of this Presidency I wish to express my sincere appreciation of their work in the past, and I feel very strongly that it is quite impossible to overestimate the enormous value of the services they have done to the European community. Through the courtesy of your Honorary Secretary I have had an opportunity of reading the past history of your school. But I think I would get into trouble with the young pupils who are standing before me, and some of whom are anxious to get their prizes, if I were to [illegible] a few [illegible] that I do say this much that the [illegible] seems to me to be a record of steady, unostentatious, solid and satisfactory progress and I think it must be a matter of sincere congratulations to the administration of this society to receive the congratulations of every European citizen in the City of Bombay.

A PROMISE.

I have looked into the history of these schools and I have seen that Government has supported its efforts to a certain extent in the past. I am glad to know that, but I do not know whether the management are aware that Government proposes to give what I hope and think may be called substantial help in the near future towards the furtherance of those projects which I have observed in the report in order to increase the efficiency of your schools.

ALARMING EXCELLENCE.

Ladies and gentlemen I will now turn to the report and first take that of the boys' school. I am almost alarmed at its excellence and if I may read a few lines from the inspector's remarks with regard to the boys' school I think the general audience will agree with me. This is what he says:

"The work, the discipline and the tone of the school, as far as I can judge from a day's inspection, are so thoroughly good that I can scarcely find a [illegible] to criticise. The work of the school has improved enormously and altogether the school seems to have a brilliant future before it."

Now ladies and gentlemen, I may say that I am alarmed at the excellence of this report—for let me tell the young people before me that no Governor ever had such a good report—but I am somewhat alarmed and I hope the head master will not be annoyed when I say that I am inclined to feel that no boy is of any practical value if he is altogether good and if there is not a slight tinge of mischief in him. But I am going to make a few inquiries of the head master in the next few minutes and I wish to be reassured on this point.

Be it what it may, I assure you you are to be most sincerely and heartily congratulated on your most successful work. You have done well in your school work and extremely well in your play and in the cricket field. That pleases me very much. I was particularly interested in and want to say a special word in regard to the cadet corps, which provided the guard of honour outside. The cadets were smart and showed discipline and I can say to them that if they will go on working as they at present do, it will help them in their future career.

I will turn to the report of the girls' school. Here I am told the young ladies do not seem to have such an extraordinarily good report as the boys. I can hardly believe it to be possible that the young ladies are not as good as the boys. I will have a talk with the headmistress and will find out the true situation. But I think I may say that your past year's work is one worthy of most sincere congratulation. I would not venture for a moment to indulge in any criticism or enter into any discussion on those interesting studies, cookery and sewing. I will also say to you that in your future life you will find physical exercise very useful.

Physical exercise I see, is coming to be regarded as an important matter in young ladies' school life and I hope before long to hear that you are emulating young men in the various prizes they have won.

A WORD IN SEASON.

Ladies and gentlemen I wish to say a few words of a serious and of a special nature as Governor, and a real well wisher of these young people. I want to speak more particularly to those who are going out in the near future to take their share in the world's work and to take part in the work of the Empire. Now let me say I am quite certain from what I have seen that you will go from here, ready, and well equipped for your work in the world. I sincerely trust that you will go out full of hope and confidence. But I will ask you always to remember this, that you will also have disappointments in life and you will have some trouble to bear. I hope you will always maintain hope and confidence and above all things live strictly honourable and upright lives and never do a thing discreditable to yourselves and your school.

And to those who will in future live in this country let me make the following observations. I want you to set an example of high principle and character, and of sympathy and good feeling to all classes of your fellow-citizens and if you will do that you will assist enormously the administration of the country in securing that co-operation and loyalty which are absolutely necessary if we are to attain the highest moral and national prosperity. That is all I have to say to the young people to-day. But beyond this, perhaps, what is the most important thing, and which you may take as my peroration, I am going to ask the headmaster on behalf of my wife—because, perhaps, he would not give it to me—that as this is our first visit to the Bombay Education Society's Schools he will on the first opportunity give you all a holiday in commemoration of our coming here this evening. Let me advise you all to make the most of that holiday because if the headmaster is asked next year he may not be so willing as probably he is on this occasion."

Lady Willingdon then gave away the prizes.

On the motion of Mr. Aston a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Their Excellencies.

THE AFGHAN CONSPIRATORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 5.

The Amir of Kabul is said to have offered an allowance of Rs. 500 monthly to persons deported in connection with the recent conspiracy. The only proviso is that they shall hold no communication with Sardar Ayub Khan at Lahore and shall take up their residence at a distance from that city.

THE ENGLISH SEXTETTE.

At the Town Hall to-night the English sextette give their first public performance in India. They have come from Egypt, where they performed under the patronage of Lord Kitchener, and where they gained for themselves a reputation which should ensure to the Bombay audience a thoroughly enjoyable entertainment. The programme, though somewhat on the serious side, includes Mr. Percy Dandridge, who, as an entertainer at the piano, is one of the best humorists seen in the East for some years. Mr. Firth, who is organising the tour, states that the sextette will continue through India to China and Japan, and it is hoped that Bombay will give this enterprise a good send-off. The party consists of three ladies and three men.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ENQUIRY.

The Weights and Measures Committee will visit, in the course of its tour, Sholapur on Dec. 4 and Hubli on Jan. 5, and 6, and will be prepared to hear the views of any persons desirous of expressing before it any opinion on the subject of its enquiries. It is requested that any person desirous of appearing before the committee, and who has not been invited to appear by the district authorities, will intimate such desire to the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district in which he wishes the committee to examine him, and that he will do this at least four days before the date fixed for the committee's visit.

MAJOR GEORGE CHARLTON MERRICK, D.S.O., R.A., of the Central Flying School, Upavon, Wilts, who saw service on the North-West Frontier of India and in the West African hinterland, and who was killed by falling from an aeroplane on Oct. 3, aged forty-one, left estate of the gross value of £2,080, of which the net personalty has been sworn at £2,057. He died intestate and a bachelor.

VICEROY'S TOUR.

VISIT TO ALWAR STATE.

NOTABLE SPEECHES AT STATE BANQUET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 5.

H. E. the Viceroy attended a review yesterday morning of His Highness the Maharajah of Alwar's Imperial Service Troops, which comprise a regiment of Lancers and a regiment of infantry. His Excellency, who was on horse back, was accompanied by His Highness, Colonel Watson and the staff, while Lady Harding watched the review from a shamiana. The turn-out and drill of the troops was excellent, and His Excellency especially complimented His Highness on the marching of the Infantry battalion.

After breakfast the Viceroy, accompanied by His Highness, motored out about four miles from the palace to shoot black buck, and succeeded in securing three, returning after lunch. The best head measured 27 inches. Owing to the heavy rain the garden party, which was to have taken place in the afternoon, was abandoned, but Their Excellencies walked about the grounds and were shown His Highness's dancing horses and two fighting rams.

SPEECHES AT THE BANQUET.

A State banquet took place at 8 p.m. in the City Palace, which was brilliantly illuminated in spite of the rain which continued to fall all the time.

At the conclusion of dinner, His Highness, in an eloquent and well delivered speech, proposed the health of Their Excellencies.

His Highness, after gracefully referring to the pleasure which His Excellency's visit to his State had given him, and to the kind hospitality which Their Excellencies had extended to him on more than one occasion at Delhi, Simla and Calcutta, alluded to the Viceroy's generous policy of conciliation and upholding of the rights and privileges of the Native States, both by high-minded statesmanship and by means of personal visits as he recently demonstrated at Mysore.

His Highness expressed regret that owing to the atrocious incident which occurred at Delhi last year he had been deprived of the pleasure of entertaining His Excellency, and mentioned the splendid fortitude shown at that time by the Viceroy, who said, amongst the very first words he was able to speak, that his firm resolve for India's good remained unshaken.

PROSPERITY OF ALWAR.

With regard to the administration of his State, His Highness felt grateful to Providence that by its mercy, and thanks to the sympathy and encouragement received from the British Government during the last ten years, he could look back to a period of happiness and prosperity. It had been a great pleasure to him to show to His Excellency his Imperial Service Troops, one of the emblems of their traditional loyalty to the British throne, a loyalty pledged in 1803 when a permanent friendship was established between the Honourable The East India Company and his ancestor Maharao Ramja Sewai Bakhtwar Singh. When the need arose for these two regiments to take their place in the active field, he trusted that they would not be found wanting to perform their duty against the common enemies of the Empire, as their predecessors had done before.

THE MAHARAJA'S RULE OF LIFE.

In conclusion, His Highness said he placed before himself the following three principles as the guiding factors of all his acts in life:

First, unbounded faith in the eternal mercy of God and loyalty to the King and the country; second, trust in the friendship and high-mindedness, fair dealing and justice of the Government of the country; and third, trust in oneself.

Above all, it was his wish to be a Rajput in reality as well as in name.

His Highness then proposed the health of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge. As soon as the toast had been honoured the Viceroy rose and replied to the speech.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

In the course of his reply His Excellency said:—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I must, in the first place, express my sincere thanks for the kind way in which you have drunk our health, for the friendly and flattering terms in which Your Highness has proposed the toast, and for the warm welcome which you have given us at your beautiful and interesting capital. Your Highness has referred in graceful language to your recent visit to me at the seat of Government and I need hardly say that it always gives me the warmest pleasure to receive as my guests members of the great family of the Ruling Chiefs of India who share with me and my Government, and the Governments of the various provinces, the responsibility of maintaining peace, and order and justice, throughout this great peninsula, and of guiding the destinies, and fostering the happiness and prosperity of its peoples. I value such visits not only on account of the opportunities for the interchange of ideas and the mutual appreciation of one another's point of view, though that, from a political aspect, has tremendous advantages, but also because it has enabled me to increase so widely my circle of personal friends.

Your Highness's appreciative reference to my policy towards the Native States and their Rulers has given me particular pleasure. Ever since I came to India it has been my constant and earnest endeavour to acquaint myself with the traditions, feelings and aspirations of the Ruling Chiefs, to cultivate with them terms of personal friendship and to bring closer the ties of loyalty and affection that unite the Princes of India to the British Crown. I am glad, indeed, to learn from your Highness's lips that this endeavour has not been in vain and I can assure Your Highness that, should you personally be in any doubt or difficulty with reference to the administration of your State or any other matter, you may always count on me and my officers to do our utmost to find a satisfactory solution, since you and I and they are all working for a common end—the welfare of India and the happiness of its peoples.

Before leaving for the station Their Excellencies inspected His Highness's magnificent armoury.

The Viceregal train left at midnight and arrived at Delhi at 8 a.m. this morning. His Excellency's autumn tour which commenced on September 13th is now completed.

THE AGA KHAN.

LARGE CROWD WELCOMES HIM ON RETURN TO BOMBAY.

His Highness the Aga Khan arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. mail steamer "Salsette."

It is about seven months since the Aga Khan left India, and Apollo Bunder was yesterday the scene of considerable animation, as a great crowd of the Khoja community, of whom the Aga Khan is the religious head, had gathered to witness his arrival. Among those present were:—Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla Kaderbhoy, Dr. Ali Mohamad Nazir, Mr. Cassam Ali Jorah Peerbhoy, Dr. R. R. Lakhdir, Mr. Kamadia Jaffer Pradhan, Haji Ahmed Dewji, Juma Maiseri, Mr. Muzari Fadhu, and several others.

When the steamer entered the harbour a deputation of Khoja gentlemen proceeded to the boat in a motor launch to receive His Highness.

The party, accompanied by His Highness, landed at the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. when the crowd greeted him with an enthusiastic cheer.

It was with the utmost difficulty that the police cleared a passage for the Aga Khan to pass to his motor-car. His Highness proceeded immediately to his residence at Mazagon, where a very large gathering of Khoja ladies had congregated to welcome His Highness.

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

EXPECTED TO TOUR IN SIND IN JANUARY.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Willingdon are expected to pay a visit to Sind towards the end of January next.

Their Excellencies, whose stay in the Province will extend to about ten days, will probably visit Karachi, Larkana, Sukkur, Kairpur and Hyderabad.

THE CHARITY BAZAAR AT BYCULLA.

At the request of the public, the fancy fair and charity bazaar in aid of the New Foundling Home which is being held in St. Mary's High School Grounds, Nesbit Road, Byculla, will be continued to-day, the admission being free.

CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

Cholera has broken out in the Taltola section of Calcutta amongst Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Several residents have been affected, and one, Mrs. Woollen, wife of the head assistant of the Turf Club, died yesterday.

MURDER OR HOAX?

GRIM DRAMA ON THE TELEPHONE

Neither M. Max Naurey nor the Grand Guignol have ever imagined a mystery as blood-curdling as one which had its setting in a concierge's lodge at Passy.

The concierge of No. 12, Rue Michel-Ange, was about to show a vacant flat to a gentleman with his wife and daughter, when the telephone bell rang violently. The concierge seized the receiver and cried: "Hallo! I listen."

Then she turned pale; a voice was crying to her: "Help! help! I am being killed. Help quickly!"

She turned to the gentleman, told him hurriedly what she had heard, and asked him to take the receiver while she ran for a policeman. She was fortunate enough to find one outside. Policeman Pecheux hastened with her to the lodge. The gentleman was still holding the receiver. "It is terrible," he said. "The woman is still crying "Help!"

"Is it someone in the house?" asked the policeman.

"No," said the concierge. "It is from the outside."

Then, says the *Daily News* and *Leader* Paris correspondent, the policeman took the receiver and shouted into the telephone: "Where are you, madam? Who are you? It is a policeman speaking to you. Tell me where you are, and I will run to your assistance."

He listened for an answer. A smothered voice said quickly: "Help!" Then there were sighs which became a gasp and ended with a thud as of a falling body.

The policeman rang up the exchange, and begged the telephone girl to let him know at once who it was that had rung up Passy 44-45. The telephone girl inquired, but said it was impossible to find out who had asked for the number.

Since that time the police have done their utmost to find out whether a murder was committed on the day and at the hour in question. They have failed to get any clue. The only thing which appears certain is that the concierge's number (Passy 44-45) was given in mistake for some other number.

Perhaps some practical joker has taken a leaf out of a piece now being played in which a husband at the telephone hears his wife's cries as she is being murdered.

The P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Salsette" Captain A. F. Yine, which arrived in harbour yesterday at 12-30 p.m. instead of 8 a.m., met with strong currents on the passage from Aden to Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "SALSETTE," DEC. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of Nov. 21 left Aden at 8 a.m. on Monday, and arrived in Bombay yesterday, afternoon and brought the following passengers:—

Apcar, Mr A and Nurse
Campbell, Miss
Gordon, Mr C H
Gordon, Mrs
Holman, Mr W
Kohn, Miss G
Lorimer, Mr N W
Mitchell, Capt A and Mrs
Mrs Warner's Maid
Moss, Mr W.
Maynard, Mr R de K
Brock, Miss C
Maddock, Miss G
Pirse, Miss
Row, Mrs E
Rutter, Mr T
Snowdon, Mrs
Townend, Mr H W
Walker, Mr T D

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Abdul Hamid, Mr
Angelo, Mr W
Butler, Mr C J
Bryant, Mr J M
Barry, Mr K A W
Blake, Mr R
Bamfield, Miss M C
Carr-Hall, Maj R E and Mrs
Comber, Mr E
Cartwright, Mr C L
Clemence, Mr W
Carruthers, Mr E M
Coggan, Mr R D
Denne, Mr G F A
da Silva, Dr P D
Franks, Capt N and Mrs
Hogarth, Mr W H
H H Agakhan,
Hood, Mr T C
Hopkinson, Mr
John, Sir E
Kettlewell, Mrs A B
Kerr, Mr P H
Laurie, Mr D U
Love, Mrs and Miss
Munn, Mr H R D
Mackertich, Mr A S
Mitchell, Miss
Nissim, Mr M and Mrs
Pickford, Mr H A and Mrs
Prentice, Mr J
Playfair, Dr J
Phillips, Lt Col H de T
Suliman, Mr
Sneyd, Mr R F
Schmidt, Mr H C
Smart, Mr G R
Slater, Mrs
Spearman, Mr
Tannahill, Col J
Thompson, Capt F G and Mrs
Wallace, Mr T
Warner, Mr H W and Mrs
Webb, Mr G A
Walker, Sir J and Lady
Williamson, Mr

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Cotes, Mr E
Cameron, Mr A P
Dovey, Mr A G
Inverarity, Mr I D
Orr, Mr W O
Robertson, Mr L
Witall, Mr W

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Prince Charanjeet Singh of Kapurthala
Salvagneki, Mr S

LONDON TO KARACHI.

McKinnon, Mr W N

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Duff, Lt Col G M
Ward, Maj E L
Walker, Mr F W and Mrs

THE S. S. "TRAFFORD HALL."

The Ellerman Line s. s. "Trafford Hall," Commander J. M. Main, which left Liverpool on the 13th November with the following passengers is due to arrive here about 10 a.m. on the 8th instant and her passengers will be landed at the Ballard Pier, about 11-30 a.m.:—

LIVERPOOL TO PORT SAID.

Sharp, Mrs W

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Balfour, Miss
Beveridge, Mr R
Bosworth, Miss G
Bowen, Mr J Leonard
Chase, Miss
Crawford, Mrs B
Darley, Mr R L
Duke, Miss
Fisher, Mr F H
Foster, Mrs
Foy, Mr E, Senr
Foy, Mr E R
Foy, Mrs
Frohnert, Miss M V
Gawthorne, Miss I M
Goldsmith, Mrs
Gretton, Mrs and infant
Gretton, Miss
Hartree, Miss K
Hartle Mr W J
Hartle, Mrs
Herapath, Mrs M E
Herron, Miss C B
Hodgson, Miss G
Hodgson, Miss D
Ireland, Mr H U
Jollye, Miss M M
Beacroft, Mr G
Beacroft, Mrs, Child and Nurse
Menteth, Miss A Stuart
Nash Mr H Frazer
Newman, Mr C H A
Randall, Mrs
Rawlins, Mr H W
Rawlins, Mrs
Sanders, Mrs H C
Constance, Sister Mary
Mary, Sister Eleanor
Stapledon, Mrs, infant and Nurse
Trotter, Mr Hugh
Wales, Mrs J S G, 2 Children and Nurse
Wood-Smith, Miss M

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Burlton, Lieut Col R
Burlton, Mrs
Clayton, Mr F
Clayton, Mrs F, infant and Nurse

NAPLES TO BOMBAY.

Ahuja, Mr S N
Berrie, Mr W C
Berrie, Mrs
Ginn, Miss
Jones, Mrs Leslie
Lambert, Mrs S
M'Leod, Mr N C
Minnikin, Mr G G
Minnikin, Mrs
Nath, Mr D
Perreau, Major G A
Plowden, Mr P
Portlock, Mrs F
Pritchard, Mr L E

NAPLES TO KARACHI.

Bashett, Miss E
Bean, Col R
Bean, Mrs
Cocks, Mrs G A & infant
Dinshaw, Mr Eduljee C I E & Attendant
Lumsden, Mr E S
Lumsden, Mrs

DEPARTURE.

PER "ARCADIA" DEC. 6.

The P. and O. Co's Mail steamer "Arcadia" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers.

Adam, Mr F G
Adie, Mr [illegible] G
Allen, Mr J C
Anderson, Mr
Berry, Lt-Col A E
Birch, Lt Col A H C
Browning, Mr C A
Buckingham, Mr S
Chalmers-Hills, Mr A
Dale, Mr
Crawford, Mr A
Dawson, Mr Leslie
Dodgson, Mr C H
Cutter, Mr A G
Fell, Mr H F and Mrs
Foster, Miss
Gabriel, Mrs G A
Grimmer, Mr J C
Hilliard, Mr C V
Gilmore, Mr B J
Gordon, Mr D
Gregory, Mr
Hamlin, Mr A
Hamond, Mrs and infant
Harris, Mr Sandford L
Hart, Mrs and child
Herain, Mrs A and infant
Hore, Capt W B
Hunter-Jones, Capt L
Ireland, Mr C
Jones, Mr David
Kingsley, Mr G
Knight, Mrs W
Kothamali, Mr C R
Kothamali, Mrs child and infant
Kothawala, Mr H R
Le Mesurier, Mr H
Lewis, Mr [illegible]
Lignite, Mr M K
Macgregor, Mr D P
Mackintosh, Mr, Mrs D H and Miss
Macleod, Mrs
MacMillan, Mr K W
Manu, Mr A
Mandlekar, Mr Murli
Martin, Mr Emile
McKiddie, Mr W
Muller, Mr Stewart C
Mitford, Capt P
Noor in, Mr R C
Nuth, Chunni S
Obbard, Lt-Col E N
Ogg, Mr J C
Pereira, Mr A G
Priestley, Mr W
Randles, Mr John
Randles, Lady
Reddy, Mr J
Renfrew, Mr N
Roberts, Mr J R
Rogers, Mr H
Rogers, Mrs and child
Rosentha, Mr Victor
Sabonadiere, Mrs A
Sheringham, Capt A T
Spencer, Miss
Subrahmanyan, Mr T S
Syer, Mrs J C
Tatter field, Mr G H
Taylor, Mr
Taylor, Mr J Norman
Thura, Mr A
Venis, Mr H C
Vicaer, Miss
Volet, Mr A
Woods, Mr
Wood, Mrs and infant

THE WEATHER.

DISTURBANCE APPROACHING FROM PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Dec. 5.

The disturbance of yesterday in Northwest India had moved slowly eastwards and rainfall is reported from a large area in Rajputana and the central parts of the country. The chief falls are:—Ajmere 2 ins., Amraoti and Parbhani 1 in., Bikaner, Jaipur, Hoshangabad ¾ in.; Sirsa and Kotah ½ in., Jhansi, Akola, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Chanda and Pachmarhi ¼ in.

Another disturbance appears to be approaching through Persia.

Rainfall has decreased in the South Peninsula.

Forecast:—Extension eastwards of the area of rainfall into Northeast India and the east of the United Provinces with a decrease in Rajputana.

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the last 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire ...	70·8	57·5	...	2·01
Jask ...	76·3	62·8	...	0·77
Muskat ...	79·3	64·6	...	0.00
Multan ...	72·3	53·5	...	0·08
Rawalpindi ...	72·4	35·6	...	0·11
Lahore ...	74·9	48·2	...	0·00
Sirsa ...	69·4	55·0	0·58	0·85
Ambala ...	67·5	52·9	...	0·00
Delhi ...	69·5	45·8	0·04	0·18
Agra ...	68·5	50·0	0·01	0·02
Mainpuri ...	68·3	51·9	...	0·01
Jhansi ...	70·6	53·0	0·37	0·57
Cawnpore ...	71·6	50·0	...	0·02
Allahabad ...	65·6	44·0	...	0·03
Jacobabad ...	67·6	47·3	...	1·30
Karachi ...	73·6	59·6	...	0·17
Ajmer ...	73·6	57·7	2·23	2·23
Jaipur ...	68·2	56·1	0·85	0·85
Kotah ...	78·6	59·6	0·52	0·99
Bhuj ...	71·0	55·0	...	0·03
Dwarka ...	70·3	59·7	...	0·00
Verawal ...	76·6	67·3	...	00·0
Rajkot ...	74·6	48·3	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para. ...	83·0	52·8	...	0·00
Surat ...	82·4	58·6	...	0·00
Ahmedabad ...	81·1	55·7	...	0·00
Deesa ...	81·3	54·4	...	0·01
Neemuch ...	81·9	57·0	...	0·04
Indore ...	79·6	59·1	0·17	0·18
Jubbulpore ...	82·5	61·8	0·29	0·30
Sangor ...	82·3	59·6	...	0·00
Hoshangabad ...	85·6	60·4	0·41	0·41
Khandwa ...	87·2	61·6	..	00·0
Akola ...	80·7	62·0	0·37	0·38
Amraoti ...	82·8	62·3	0·97	0·97
Nagpur ...	84·6	62·8	0·26	0·26
Chanda ...	87·0	64·5	0·20	0·20
Raipur ...	84·7	57·6	...	0·20
BOMBAY ...	82·9	69·8	...	...
Ratnagiri ...	87·8	71·9	...	...
Mormugao ...	85·0	75·7	...	...
Karwar ...	83·2	74·0	...	...
Malegaon ...	86·4	63·1	0·08	0·08
Ahmednagar ...	84·6	64·0	0·09	0·09
Poona ...	87·0	66·8	...	...
Sholapur ...	88·3	66·6	...	0·01
Bijapur ...	84·2	68·3	...	0·14
Belgaum ...	80·5	66·0	...	0·32
Aurangabad ...	85·4	65·0	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	87·9	65·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad ...	75·8	66·7	...	0·00
Mangalore ...	86·3	76·3	...	0·93
Calicut ...	86·8	73·6	0·01	4·67
Cochin ...	91·7	75·7	...	3·98
Colombo ...	87·5	75·0	0·63	17·62
Masulipatam ...	78·4	70·2	...	...
Bellary ...	84·0	70·3	...	...
Cuddapah ...	87·0	69·5	...	1·11
Madras ...	93·5	75·5	0·04	25·28
Bangalore ...	77·8	63·8	0·07	0·30
Coimbatore ...	83·4	71·3	0·07	4.45
Trichinopoly ...	84·6	72·3	0·03	7·86
Negapatam ...	84·7	73·2	0·25	48·86

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday the 5th December, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen in the east Punjab; Sirsa has had 0·58." Skies are heavily clouded in the east Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Delhi. Temperature is normal in the extreme north; over the rest of the division it is in defect during the day but in excess at night.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi records 0·37" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess, more especially at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been general in Rajputana: Bikaner has had 0·70", Jaipur 0·85.", Ajmere 2·23" and Kotah 0·52." Skies are moderately clouded in Rajputana and clear or lightly clouded in Sind. The air is drier than usual at Karachi and damper elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect over the whole division; night temperature is in excess in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore records 0·17" of rain. Skies are clear in Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Temperature is generally in defect in Gujarat as Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Jabbulpore has had 0·29", Hoshangabad 0·41", Akola 0·37", Amraoti 0·97", Nagpur 0·26" and Chanda 0·20". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess over the whole division; day temperature is also above normal in the north-eastern and extreme eastern districts.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased considerably in the south of the Peninsula, Negapatam being the only station reporting precipitation of importance. The depression over south Rajputana, the adjacent parts of west Central India and of Gujarat has caused widespread rain in Rajputana, nearly general rain in the Central Provinces, and local rain in the east Punjab, west Central India and the extreme western districts of the United Provinces. It has extended slightly eastwards but has decreased much in intensity.

Local rain is likely in east Rajputana, the United and the Central Provinces and some shower in west Central India, the east Punjab, the Bombay Deccan and on the south Coromandel coast.

Erratum.—In the summary for yesterday under "General remarks," for "nearly general rain has fallen in Sind and local rain in the east Rajputana" read "nearly general rain has fallen in Sind and east Rajputana and local rain in the east Punjab."

SOMALILAND HORRORS.

CRUELTIES OF THE MULLAH.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT'S STORY.

An amazing story of horrors in Somaliland is told by Mr. Alan Ostler, the special correspondent of the *Express*.

The interior of "British" Somaliland, since the withdrawal of our support from the friendly tribes, states Mr. Ostler, has been the scene of horrors and atrocities quite as terrible as those of the Congo or Portuguese East Africa, over which the British public has expended so much sympathy. Let anyone whose heart has been wrung by stories of "Red Rubber," or who has been shocked by revolting photographs of maimed and mutilated negroes, be assured that our own protectorate of Somaliland (for so it is still called) can furnish stories and photographs every whit as ghastly.

If he be a person who prefers not to know of such things, let him be grateful to our Colonial Secretary; for that humane gentleman, and the department for which he is responsible, have spared, and are sparing, no effort to prevent such unpleasant facts from being forced on the British public.

The story of the sufferings of Somalis, who still consider themselves British subjects, and, as such, entitled to British protection: the story of the cruelties of the Mullah: of the starvation of wretched fugitives in Berbera (whither some had trailed themselves on their hands, their feet having been lopped off by the Mullah's men): of the depopulation of a country which if not wonderfully fertile, had at least a regular and profitable trade—all these stories are included in the story of the founding of the Camel Corps.

That is a story which Government officials are determined shall not be told in England.

They leave at present no stone unturned to prevent the penetration of a European even a few miles into the interior of Somaliland. To what melodramatic lengths they are prepared to go in this direction I will presently show.

Practically the only persons capable of giving a detailed statement of the result of our withdrawal of troops are themselves officers, or subordinate officials—men whom it is not difficult to gag and muzzle. There is no doubt at all that any such who have shown any inclination to talk have been effectively silenced.

How many people in England, for instance, know that during July and August last year the native quarter of Berbera was filled with starving and mutilated British subjects? This was so, to such an extent that (I quote the words of an Englishman then in Berbera) "we could not, dared not go into the native quarter. The sights were too awful; and what made it worse was the knowledge that we had nothing like adequate relief for these people."

There was, it would seem, some kind of relief. Whence did it come? From the pockets of officials, or from a Government source? In either case, the state of affairs was certainly known at the Colonial Office. But it was not made public; it would have reflected too little credit on responsible authorities.

I am told that it was largely owing to these horrors that permission was given at last to organise the Camel Corps, of native levies, officered by white men. The ostensible duties of this corps were to act as a kind of police for the preservation of order among the friendly tribes. Actually, the corps, almost from the beginning, has been employed in the interior, in the hope that its presence would deter the Mullah's people from further raids.

All this, also, was, of course, known to the Colonial Office. Yet, when it was no longer possible to withhold the news of the engagement in which Mr. Corfield was killed, the Colonial Secretary innocently professed himself quite at a loss to know what the Camel Corps was doing so far inland.

If Mr. Corfield had lived he would have certainly been heavily censured for "exceeding orders." But, on the other hand, if he had been successful in his engagement, the authorities would have been credited with vigilance on behalf of British subjects, and with having patiently and unostentatiously worked to restore British prestige.

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN NATAL.

SITUATION DRIFTING FROM BAD TO WORSE.

The Cape Town, correspondent of *The Times* wrote on November 18:—The Indian situation in Natal is drifting from bad to worse. The three chief instigators of the passive resistance and strike movement, Messrs. Gandhi, Kallenbach, and Polak, have all with perfect sincerity disavowed any sympathy with methods of violence and intimidation, but the movement, which to be successful involves general commercial and industrial dislocation, is bound to lead to disorder.

The rioting which occurred on the Mount Edgecombe sugar plantation a couple of days ago has now been followed by a serious disturbance at Ladysmith. About 100 coolies at the Elandslaagte collieries, near Ladysmith, had been sentenced a few days ago to seven days' imprisonment for breaking their indentures. On Monday night 1,000 Indians, with their wives and families, arrived at Ladysmith from Elandslaagte, whence they had deserted with the object of making a demonstration in force.

The magistrate at Ladysmith addressed them, counselling them to return, and though their general attitude was sullen and resentful, they agreed to return on condition that their fellow miners were released. This was conceded, but on the march to the railway station the liberated coolies, as soon as they got within earshot of their fellows, urged them to break through their escort and defy the authorities.

The result was a general scrimmage in which the mounted police, some 20 in number, were pelted with stones and all manner of missiles, as were also 20 native constables. The European police were unarmed, the natives had sticks, with which they fought desperately. Ultimately the mob of Indians was scattered, but reassembled later in the neighbourhood of an Indian temple, armed with iron standards and other nondescript weapons, and announced their intention not to leave the town unless turned out by force.

Captain Camurada, commanding the police, was slightly injured in the left arm and his horse was badly cut. Some of the rioters and native police also received nasty cuts and bruises, but nothing serious. It is quite clear, however, that the temper of the Indians, which is being excited by less responsible agitators, is rising. The disturbance ended without further rioting. The coolies, overawed by the police, who are now armed with rifles and reinforced by citizens with revolvers and shot guns, were ultimately induced to return to work at Elandslaagte.

The Government has ordered that no force is to be used unless it is absolutely necessary in the interests of maintaining order, but if incidents like this at Ladysmith recur violent collisions are practically inevitable.

The official view, so far as I have been able to ascertain, is that, if the £3 tax were removed in response to this agitation, the natives would follow suit with the poll tax and undoubtedly the effect of Indian resistance on native sentiment must be harmful. Nevertheless, the general opinion is that General Smuts has made a serious miscalculation, and that the only way to get out of the intolerable predicament is to effect a compromise with as little loss of dignity and authority as may be. Some loss, and that not inconsiderable, there must be.

NO EVIDENCE OF BRUTAL TREATMENT.

A further message on Nov. 19 was current in Durban that the Government had begun negotiations with the strike leaders with a view to a settlement. I have indisputable authority for stating that there is no foundation whatever for such a report, which is in accordance neither with the actual facts nor with the intentions of the Government.

The Ministerial position is that so long as the strike continues any possibility of reconsidering the points at issue, or of a compromise, is out of the question. There is evidence of an official origin from Verulam, in Natal, that the Indians solicited the co-operation of the natives, and the Government are apprehensive that if they yielded to the intimidation of the Indians they would be confronted by a more serious situation with regard to the natives.

Regarding the allegations that recalcitrant Indians have been flogged or shot, of which, according to a telegram received to day from India, Mr. Gokhale says he has received "conclusive evidence" it is desirable to say that no such evidence has yet emerged in South Africa. The case most talked about was of one Nardu, a coolie at Ballengeich colliery, but Dr. Cooper, the district surgeon, has publicly stated that in this case death was due to natural causes, and his statement has been confirmed by Dr. Sutherland, of Dannhausar, who made an examination of the body in the presence of the correspondent of the *Cape Times*. Dr. Sutherland said :—

I can find no indication of any injury to the skull or the brain, there is no bruise on the head, and he is clean shaved. Externally I can find no indication of any blow on the body, there is no mark nor bruise, nor swelling. From head to heels I can find no mark. The intestines are all right, and there is no indication of disease. Judging from the condition of the lungs however, I should say that Nardu died of inflammation of the lungs or of pneumonia.

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Our Contemporaries.

DESOLATE SIND.

Of all the provinces of India, says the *Sind Gazette*, there is none more in need of large irrigation works than Sind. There is no drier, thirstier, hotter province in the country. There is no province, in all the arid areas which we now call desert, whose natural fertility would more surely repay a wisely planned system of perennial canals. There is no province which by the loyal, law-abiding and sturdy character of its inhabitants better deserves the consideration of a beneficent Government. Yet there is no province which has suffered from more prolonged and persistent neglect in just this vital respect. For years the peasants' cry for water has been sore in Sind. Year after year the helpless cultivators have looked despairingly on the ample waters of the Indus running in useless floods to the needless sea while leaving the countryside parched and bare. Engineers have declared themselves impressed by the urgency of the need, by the ease with which the need could be supplied and by the grandeur of the opportunity. Administrators have pictured the transformation of the howling wilderness into a vast field, rich and ripe with corn or cotton. Financiers have made imposing calculations of the colossal profits to the people derivable from an unending succession of assured harvests. But though many the dreams and many the schemes, never a sod was turned. . . . When we say that the sole essential difference between the pro-barrage and the anti-barrage party is one of finance—that the one party estimates the combined project to be capable of yielding an appreciable profit to the Government and the other party apprehends from the combination a slight loss—and when we further add that the value of a single year's crop or at the very most of two years' crops grown on the proposed canal colony would admittedly, in any case, exceed the total capital cost of the canal and barrage put together, it will be seen what a pitiful wrangle it is that thus threatens to plunge this unhappy province back into perpetual desolation.

SIR M. BHOWNAGGREE'S DEMAND.

It is extremely unfortunate that at a critical moment Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree should have raised a demand for the free admission of Indians into all parts of the Empire. He is a man of moderate views on most questions, an ex-M.P. who belonged to the Unionist Party and who inclines generally to be conservative. We are sure his demand was made in a spirit of idealistic Imperialism, and not with the slightest intention of embarrassing the Imperial Government. But, with the strongest devotion to Imperial ideals and the warmest sympathy for Indian aspirations, we can only describe the demand as preposterous in existing circumstances. Is Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree aware that no British subject whether Indian or Colonial, or even British by birth, has the right as such to unrestricted entry into all parts of the Empire? Does he not know that an alien naturalised in Canada may be a British subject there and a foreigner in the eyes of the Law in the United Kingdom? Does he imagine that there is at the present time any such thing as Imperial citizenship? As a matter of fact Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree is here as far out of touch with Indian demands as with the realities of Imperial policy. No responsible Indian in this country or in South Africa demands unrestricted admission into all parts of the Empire. It would be folly to do so. Every part of the Empire is fully entitled, legally and morally, to decide for itself with a primary regard to its own interests, what classes of British subjects shall be admitted into its boundaries. What no part of the Empire is entitled to do is to humiliate fellow-subjects of the Crown to break faith with them, to get them into the country in order to use them to the utmost and then harass them in every conceivable way from the moment their indentures expire. The movement which we are glad to support is not one to secure the free admission of Indians into South Africa. It is one to secure just treatment for the Indians already there, and a recognition of the fact that India is a part of the Empire.—*Madras Mail*.

DECLINE OF CALCUTTA.

If in Calcutta the commercial community have cause to complain of the want of accommodation at the jetties or of excessively high dues, it seems to be illogical, says the *Statesman*, to blame the Port Trust as if it were an autocratic body over which commercial men can exercise no influence. Since commerce can and should control the Trust, the full responsibility for any shortcomings must rest on the elected Commissioners and on the commercial authorities by whom they were elected. Instead of recognising these facts, however, Mr. Stewart propounds the extraordinary theory that the Port Trust is an obsolete body and that the duties of the Commissioners should be "more clearly advisory in distinction to the detail work of the executive officers." To apply the term "obsolete" to a constitution which, after many years of inquiry and discussion, has been set up for the brand new Port of London Authority argues a singular disregard for contemporary events. As for the nature of the duties of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, it clearly lies with themselves to decide whether they will meddle with executive details or confine themselves to broad questions of policy. . . . If there has been any lack of foresight, it was in this instance displayed by the commercial community themselves, and Mr Stewart's speech is in reality a plea that they are unable to manage the Port. What he virtually says is: "We have no time or energy to give to Port affairs; let officials do the work; we are content to advise." This is a humiliating position to take up. We sincerely trust that it is not typical of the commercial community for, if Calcutta merchants are unwilling or unable to discharge the public duties performed by the mercantile communities in all large ports, the decline of Calcutta has begun.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BULGARIA'S KING.

REPORTED INTENDED DETHRONEMENT.

ELDEST SON BORIS TO SUCCEED.

Despite official denials it is declared by "an Old Diplomatist" in the *Daily Telegraph*, that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is to be dethroned. He writes:—"People may differ in their opinion as to the character, abilities, and failings of Ferdinand of Coburg; they may criticise his policy, they may condemn his excessive ambition and smile compassionately on his great dreams, but all will unite in sympathy with his tragic destiny. I am aware that a denial was given to the rumours of his abdication. These denials will be repeated now at intervals for some time until the day on which his abdication in favour of his eldest boy, Boris, is published as a *fait accompli*. It is Russia which has decided that Ferdinand must cease to be the Czar of all the Bulgars. That Bulgaria should, against Russia's express advice, provoke war with Servia was in itself sufficiently reprehensible, but that Bulgaria, the favourite daughter of Russia, should unite with the old enemy, of Russia, Austria, against Servia, was simply anathema! Both from Vienna and Sofia, all the allegations of an eventual Austro-Bulgarian alliance against Servia were denied, but the Russians say 'there is no smoke without a fire somewhere.'"

No decision has yet been reached regarding the British proposal that the Southern Albanian frontier should be settled according to economic, strategic, and geographical principles rather than on a pure language basis. It is believed, however, that the Austro-Hungarian and Italian Governments are favourably disposed to the proposal.

M. Tosheff presented his credentials to the Sultan on Nov. 15. His Majesty, in replying to the Bulgarian Minister's speech laid stress on the common interests of Turkey and Bulgaria being the best guarantee of a complete and abiding understanding between the two countries. His words are interpreted in some quarters as a reply to the warmth with which Rumanian statesmen have recently emphasised the cordiality of their country's relations with Servia and Greece.

A telegram, from Vienna, dated Nov. 17, states :—Up to the present nothing which might satisfy the general curiosity has been allowed to leak out with regard to the conversations which King Ferdinand had with the Emperor and Count Berchtold ten days ago. In some quarters the prolonged stay of his Majesty in Hungary and Austria and his further journey to Germany are construed as an indication that he is anxious for political reasons to remain away from Bulgaria—a supposition to which a certain amount of colour is lent by reports received here of the existence of hostile feelings to his Majesty among a section of the people of Sofia.

The first sitting of the Turkish and the Servian delegates who are meeting with a view to concluding a treaty of peace between the two countries was held on Nov. 17, in Constantinople. It is not anticipated that the negotiations will be of long duration.

EXCLUSION OF ULSTER.

THE TIMES AND GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS.

In a forecast of the Government's proposals regarding Ulster, the *Times* stated on Nov. 21 :—

It is intended that the "exclusion of Ulster" shall consist in a clause suspending the operation of the Bill in Ulster for a definite term of years. Speculation on this point in the past has generally contemplated the grant of an "option" to the people of Ulster. They were to be given the choice, it was thought, either of coming later into a Home Rule scheme from which they were originally exempt, or of going out of a Home Rule scheme which began by embracing the whole of Ireland. There is good ground for stating now that Ministers are not in favour of an optional arrangement of this kind. Their object, it seems, is to satisfy the Nationalist ideal by carrying a measure which is applicable to Ireland as a whole, and to pacify the Ulstermen with a considerable but limited period of grace. It may be predicted, further, that they contemplate the imposition of an additional burden on the taxpayers of this country for the purpose of compensating Nationalist Ireland for the temporary loss of the wealth of Ulster.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed regarding this :—My personal opinion is that North-East Ulster will refuse to accept such a plan as you forecast to-day. It removes none of their objections to the Bill. The offer of exemption for 20, or even 50 years would have no weight with a community to which the events of Enniskillen and the Boyne are as yesterday. It is obvious, however, that the Government's position would be improved if it can represent Ulster as the only obstacle to any scheme of settlement by consent.

LEPERS IN LONDON.

HUNTED FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE.

Sir Malcolm Morris, who presided at a lecture on "Leprosy in the British Empire," given on Nov. 19 at 50, Porchester-terrace, made a statement regarding the presence of lepers in London, and the intention to open an institution for their segregation and treatment.

He said there was a certain number of persons in London affected with leprosy who for the most part, were hunted from one lodging-house to another and treated with the utmost possible unkindness. Their pitiable condition had appealed to some benevolent people, and an attempt was being made to provide a small institution where they could be segregated and properly looked after. It was necessary to proceed in the matter with caution and some secrecy. If it became known abroad that there was a comfortable home for lepers in London, a large number of sufferers from the disease would be attracted here from the Colonies and foreign countries, for there was no law, so far as he knew, to stop lepers from coming into the United Kingdom. In his opinion it would be better to provide an institution for the treatment not only of leprosy, but of other chronic diseases of a similar kind. Such an institution would be less likely to attract attention abroad than one intended solely for leprosy.

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Our Contemporaries.

DESOLATE SIND.

Of all the provinces of India, says the *Sind Gazette*, there is none more in need of large irrigation works than Sind. There is no drier, thirstier, hotter province in the country. There is no province, in all the arid areas which we now call desert, whose natural fertility would more surely repay a wisely planned system of perennial canals. There is no province which by the loyal, law-abiding and sturdy character of its inhabitants better deserves the consideration of a beneficent Government. Yet there is no province which has suffered from more prolonged and persistent neglect in just this vital respect. For years the peasants' cry for water has been sore in Sind. Year after year the helpless cultivators have looked despairingly on the ample waters of the Indus running in useless floods to the needless sea while leaving the countryside parched and bare. Engineers have declared themselves impressed by the urgency of the need, by the ease with which the need could be supplied and by the grandeur of the opportunity. Administrators have pictured the transformation of the howling wilderness into a vast field, rich and ripe with corn or cotton. Financiers have made imposing calculations of the colossal profits to the people derivable from an unending succession of assured harvests. But though many the dreams and many the schemes, never a sod was turned. . . . . When we say that the sole essential difference between the pro-barrage and the anti-barrage party is one of finance—that the one party estimates the combined project to be capable of yielding an appreciable profit to the Government and the other party apprehends from the combination a slight loss—and when we further add that the value of a single year's crop or at the very most of two years' crops grown on the proposed canal colony would admittedly, in any case, exceed the total capital cost of the canal and barrage put together, it will be seen what a pitiful wrangle it is that thus threatens to plunge this unhappy province back into perpetual desolation.

SIR M. BHOWNAGGREE'S DEMAND.

It is extremely unfortunate that at a critical moment Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree should have raised a demand for the free admission of Indians into all parts of the Empire. He is a man of moderate views on most questions, an ex-M.P. who belonged to the Unionist Party and who inclines generally to be conservative. We are sure his demand was made in a spirit of idealistic Imperialism, and not with the slightest intention of embarrassing the Imperial Government. But, with the strongest devotion to Imperial ideals and the warmest sympathy for Indian aspirations, we can only describe the demand as preposterous in existing circumstances. Is Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree aware that no British subject whether Indian or Colonial, or even British by birth, has the right as such to unrestricted entry into all parts of the Empire? Does he not know that an alien naturalised in Canada may be a British subject there and a foreigner in the eyes of the Law in the United Kingdom? Does he imagine that there is at the present time any such thing as Imperial citizenship? As a matter of fact Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree is here as far out of touch with Indian demands as with the realities of Imperial policy. No responsible Indian in this country or in South Africa demands unrestricted admission into all parts of the Empire. It would be folly to do so. Every part of the Empire is fully entitled, legally and morally, to decide for itself with a primary regard to its own interests, what classes of British subjects shall be admitted into its boundaries. What no part of the Empire is entitled to do is to humiliate fellow-subjects of the Crown to break faith with them, to get them into the country in order to use them to the utmost and then harass them in every conceivable way from the moment their indentures expire. The movement which we are glad to support is not one to secure the free admission of Indians into South Africa. It is one to secure just treatment for the Indians already there, and a recognition of the fact that India is a part of the Empire.—*Madras Mail*.

DECLINE OF CALCUTTA.

If, in Calcutta the commercial community have cause to complain of the want of accommodation at the jetties or of excessively high dues, it seems to be illogical, says the *Statesman*, to blame the Port Trust as if it were an autocratic body over which commercial men can exercise no influence. Since commerce can and should control the Trust, the full responsibility for any shortcomings must rest on the elected Commissioners and on the commercial authorities by whom they were elected. Instead of recognising these facts, however, Mr. Stewart propounds the extraordinary theory that the Port Trust is an obsolete body and that the duties of the Commissioners should be "more clearly advisory in distinction to the detail work of the executive officers." To apply the term "obsolete" to a constitution which, after many years of inquiry and discussion, has been set up for the brand new Port of London Authority argues a singular disregard for contemporary events. As for the nature of the duties of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, it clearly lies with themselves to decide whether they will meddle with executive details or confine themselves to broad questions of policy. . . . If there has been any lack of foresight, it was in this instance displayed by the commercial community themselves, and Mr Stewart's speech is in reality a plea that they are unable to manage the Port. What he virtually says is: "We have no time or energy to give to Port affairs; let officials do the work; we are content to advise." This is a humiliating position to take up. We sincerely trust that it is not typical of the commercial community for, if Calcutta merchants are unwilling or unable to discharge the public duties performed by the mercantile communities in all large ports, the decline of Calcutta has begun.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BULGARIA'S KING.

REPORTED INTENDED DETHRONEMENT.

ELDEST SON BORIS TO SUCCEED.

Despite official denials it is declared by "an Old Diplomatist" in the *Daily Telegraph*, that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is to be dethroned. He writes:—"People may differ in their opinion as to the character, abilities, and failings of Ferdinand of Coburg; they may criticise his policy, they may condemn his excessive ambition and smile compassionately on his great dreams, but all will unite in sympathy with his tragic destiny. I am aware that a denial was given to the rumours of his abdication. These denials will be repeated now at intervals for some time until the day on which his abdication in favour of his eldest boy, Boris, is published as a *fait accompli*. It is Russia which has decided that Ferdinand must cease to be the Czar of all the Bulgars. That Bulgaria should, against Russia's express advice, provoke war with Servia was in itself sufficiently reprehensible, but that Bulgaria, the favourite daughter of Russia, should unite with the old enemy, of Russia, Austria, against Servia, was simply anathema! Both from Vienna and Sofia, all the allegations of an eventual Austro-Bulgarian alliance against Servia were denied, but the Russians say 'there is no smoke without a fire somewhere.'"

No decision has yet been reached regarding the British proposal that the Southern Albanian frontier should be settled according to economic, strategic, and geographical principles rather than on a pure language basis. It is believed, however, that the Austro-Hungarian and Italian Governments are favourably disposed to the proposal.

M. Tosheff presented his credentials to the Sultan on Nov. 15. His Majesty, in replying to the Bulgarian Minister's speech laid stress on the common interests of Turkey and Bulgaria being the best guarantee of a complete and abiding understanding between the two countries. His words are interpreted in some quarters as a reply to the warmth with which Rumanian statesmen have recently emphasised the cordiality of their country's relations with Servia and Greece.

A telegram, from Vienna, dated Nov. 17, states :—Up to the present nothing which might satisfy the general curiosity has been allowed to leak out with regard to the conversations which King Ferdinand had with the Emperor and Count Berchtold ten days ago. In some quarters the prolonged stay of his Majesty in Hungary and Austria and his further journey to Germany are construed as an indication that he is anxious for political reasons to remain away from Bulgaria—a supposition to which a certain amount of colour is lent by reports received here of the existence of hostile feelings to his Majesty among a section of the people of Sofia.

The first sitting of the Turkish and the Servian delegates who are meeting with a view to concluding a treaty of peace between the two countries was held on Nov. 17, in Constantinople. It is not anticipated that the negotiations will be of long duration.

EXCLUSION OF ULSTER.

THE TIMES AND GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS.

In a forecast of the Government's proposals regarding Ulster, the *Times* stated on Nov. 21 :—

It is intended that the "exclusion of Ulster" shall consist in a clause suspending the operation of the Bill in Ulster for a definite term of years. Speculation on this point in the past has generally contemplated the grant of an "option" to the people of Ulster. They were to be given the choice, is was thought, either of coming later into a Home Rule scheme from which they were originally exempt, or of going out of a Home Rule scheme which began by embracing the whole of Ireland. There is good ground for stating now that Ministers are not in favour of an optional arrangement of this kind. Their object, it seems, is to satisfy the Nationalist ideal by carrying a measure which is applicable to Ireland as a whole, and to pacify the Ulstermen with a considerable but limited period of grace. It may be predicted, further, that they contemplate the imposition of an additional burden on the taxpayers of this country for the purpose of compensating Nationalist Ireland for the temporary loss of the wealth of Ulster.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed regarding this :—My personal opinion is that North-East Ulster will refuse to accept such a plan as you forecast to-day. It removes none of their objections to the Bill. The offer of exemption for 20, or even 50 years would have no weight with a community to which the events of Enniskillen and the Boyne are as yesterday. It is obvious, however, that the Government's position would be improved if it can represent Ulster as the only obstacle to any scheme of settlement by consent.

LEPERS IN LONDON.

HUNTED FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE.

Sir Malcolm Morris, who presided at a lecture on "Leprosy in the British Empire," given on Nov. 19 at 50, Porchester-terrace, made a statement regarding the presence of lepers in London, and the intention to open an institution for their segregation and treatment.

He said there was a certain number of persons in London affected with leprosy who for the most part, were hunted from one lodging-house to another and treated with the utmost possible unkindness. Their pitiable condition had appealed to some benevolent people, and an attempt was being made to provide a small institution where they could be segregated and properly looked after. It was necessary to proceed in the matter with caution and some secrecy. If it became known abroad that there was a comfortable home for lepers in London, a large number of sufferers from the disease would be attracted here from the Colonies and foreign countries, for there was no law, so far as he knew, to stop lepers from coming into the United Kingdom. In his opinion it would be better to provide an institution for the treatment not only of leprosy, but of other chronic diseases of a similar kind. Such an institution would be less likely to attract attention abroad than one intended solely for leprosy.

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Women's Interests.

CONCERNING PROMINENT PEOPLE.

DUCHESS'S PLEA FOR SWEATED WOMEN WORKERS.

The cause of the sweated worker was eloquently pleaded at a conference in mail week at Sunderland House, Mayfair, under the gracious presidency of the Duchess of Marlborough. Representatives of society, of the Church, and of every political party united with those of the workers themselves in a demand for the abolition of "sweating." No speech brought home the conditions of sweating more forcibly than that of the Duchess herself. Case after case she quoted to show that there are many thousands of women who toil every hour of the day for but eight or nine shillings, and some no more than six shillings a week. The cause of the child worker, condemned at a tender age to long and injurious hours of labour for a mere pittance, was also pleaded, and the Duchess urged that such conditions should no longer be tolerated by a country that prides itself on being in the vanguard of civilisation.

There is, of course, not the slightest truth in the report that the bride of Dom Manoel is to be known in England as "Queen Augusta," as was reported in a leading daily paper, says the *Gentlewoman*. The King made it clear most emphatically some time ago that she was to be recognised at Court as "Donna Augusta of Braganza," and it would seem as though the wish were father to the thought on the part of those who are really responsible for the publication of this misleading paragraph. His Majesty is most anxious to do nothing that shall cause the least annoyance to the present Government in Lisbon, and certainly the Royal bride will not be recognised as a "Queen" at the Court of St. James's, and this fact cannot be too strongly emphasised.

It has been stated that Princess Mary, only daughter of the King and Queen, will inherit a sum of fifty thousand pounds per year owing to the marriage of Prince Arthur of Connaught to one whose income exceeds this sum annually, and that this is under the will of the late King Edward. This is some of the most amazing rubbish that has ever been placed on paper, and one can only envy and admire the vivid imagination of the one who wrote it. There is very high authority to state that in the will of the late King Edward, quite a short document by the way, the names of the daughters of the Princess Royal were not as much as stated, while probably Prince Arthur of Connaught will be as much surprised as anyone else to learn that his annual income is over £50,000.

A weekly contemporary has just stated that the Tsar and Tsaritza have four children, "three boys and a girl." There is some obvious confusion of thought here since the family of their Imperial Majesties consists of four girls and one boy, the Tsarevitch, who is the youngest of the family. It is highly probable, however, that these figures will have to be revised before very long.

There is every prospect that the King and Queen of Italy will pay a visit to England next year if a suitable date can be arranged. The visit will be of an entirely private character.

The young Duke and Duchess of Brunswick seem very much pleased with their position as reigning sovereigns, and certainly the Brunswickers are delighted to have a Duke of their own, although they were entirely contented with their Regents. The first Regent was the late Prince Albrecht of Prussia, and the last one was Duke Johann-Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, an uncle of the reigning Grand Duke of that ilk.

Mrs. Sidney Webb, who boasts of having been married at a registry office for the modest fee of 2s., must (writes "Registrar of Marriages" in the "Mail") have met a generous registrar who was so kind as to forego his fee of 5s. for attending the marriage, or else the marriage formalities were not completed, as the 2s. merely represents certain preliminary fees, which must be paid before a marriage can take place.

I am quite unable (adds the correspondent) to account for Mr. Shaw's still more modest fee of 1s. 6d., as this amount does not agree with any charge that I know of in connection with a civil marriage.

Mrs. Hetty Green, reputed to be the wealthiest woman in the United States celebrated her seventy-eighth birthday by rising slightly earlier than usual and receiving newspaper representatives and photographers in her city office.

"I am never without my onion!" said Mrs. Green. "The strength of the onion kills the germs one gathers about the streets. I have eaten onions constantly for years and they keep me healthy." Asked if she would give other rules for attaining her age, Mrs. Green replied: "Have a good conscience, no worries, and trust in God. Most people eat too much and work too little."

Mrs. Green expressed her disapproval of the tango and the new styles for women. She declared that she was still a Quaker, and Quakers did not believe in dancing. "Do you do your own shopping?" someone asked. "Yes," was the reply, "and I get 100 cents worth for every dollar. If more people did that there would be less talk of hard time and the high cost of living."

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1914.

Some people may be old-fashioned enough to keep a diary of each passing day's events and some may not. Nevertheless there are very few of either class who do not need a diary of some sort either for their accounts, for their work, or for their engagements. We have received some samples of Letts's diaries for 1914. They are up to the usual high standard which their publishers have established, and almost any form of diary can be got, from the small waistcoat pocket size to the large office desk memorandum book.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

GUESTS WHO ARE BOUND TO GIVE THEM.

The complaint about the habit of indiscriminate wedding-present giving—in many cases gifts are bought under protest merely as a matter of conventionality—is an old one, and has often been most emphatically made.

It would appear from Miss Jessie Ackermann's comments in her book on Australia, that the reproaches often cast at the custom of present-giving might be transferred to certain classes in the Colonies also.

"Weddings are indecently commercial in regard to presents," she says. "There was a time when a love token, a bit of needlework, a book, any small gift expressive of good will was sufficient, and met every expectation. But now people almost demand that the public shall donate largely to housekeeping equipment for the young couple. To come empty-handed to a wedding means to be written large in the family books with an outstanding significant stroke of designation. Many guests are invited with the gift prospect in view; there is no possible doubt about that. I once heard a man of means say, when the invitation to his daughter's wedding was being discussed: 'Oh, well, I've lived in these parts for 50 years, and have been giving wedding presents all along. This is the last time I shall have a chance to get them back. We will invite everybody—yes, everybody.'

"Everybody was invited—individuals with whom the family would scorn to associate and—they came. Of course, they brought presents. These were displayed, as they always are at such a function (I have been to scores of them), in a room set apart for the time being for that purpose. To watch the callers inspecting the gifts is one of the most disgusting features of the whole exhibition. The cards attached to the merchandise were handled, turned over, read and re-read. A sly look or nudge to the nearest neighbour that is well understood is the silent and withering opinion of certain articles from certain persons.

"There is another feature of weddings which has a decided moral bearing. It is an understood thing that gifts are to be ticketed and placed on view. This publicity keeps up the value standard by affording an opportunity of comparing the donation of Mr. and Mrs. Smith with that of Mr. and Mrs. Brown. No one likes to be outdone by a neighbour. Such is the spirit of the age. It follows that numbers of people who are not in a position to afford expensive presents must get them, even if they go in debt, in order to measure up to others."

So the wedding present tax under which English people groan is evidently a world-wide subject of complaint.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN INDIA.

TEACHING OF VERNACULARS.

Sir Lancelot Hare, late lieutenant-governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, took the chair at a meeting of the East India Association at 21 Cromwell Road on Nov. 18, when a paper on "The Vernaculars in Indian Universities" was read by Mr. J. D. Anderson, late of the Indian Civil Service and lecturer in Bengali at the University of Cambrigde.

Mr. Anderson said that a recent discussion, on the initiative of Sir Theodore Morison, had shown that educated Indians held that the time had not come to make the vernaculars, or any of them, the basis of higher education in India. But it was undeniable that much literary talent which might have gone to the improvement and progress of indigenous literature was now lavished (he did not say wasted) on English writing. He did not suggest that a knowledge of any Indian vernacular should be made compulsory for the university course, but surely those who wished it should be permitted to submit themselves for examination in honours in at least the chief vernaculars, such as Hindi, Bengali, and Marathi. Respecting the present-day neglect of the vernaculars by Englishmen living in India, he suggested arrangements whereby officials might take degrees in honours for vernacular languages at the universities. Surely the time had come when the universities in India should recognise and reward the study of modern languages of India, their origins and growth, and the materials they supplied for the investigations of the historians of language and philologists generally.

The discussion fully confirmed Mr. Anderson's estimate of educated Indian opinion. The most striking contribution was made by Mr. Abbas Ali Baig of the India Council. Alluding to references in the paper to the time when Latin was the language of learning in this country, and indeed all over Europe, said this ascendency waned with the decline and fall of the Roman power. English would share a similar fate if the British ceased to be the rulers of India—which God forbid. (Cheers.) Under Mogul rule Persian was the language understood from one end of India to the other, and all the principal elements of society made Persian a special study. The same thing was happening in regard to English in India to-day. Many of the less known of the 278 Indian vernaculars were without any literature, and the distinct tendency in recent years had been for the more important vernaculars to absorb those spoken by minorities. The greater Indian vernaculars, such as Urdu and Bengali would survive in the schools, but only as the media of primary instruction. To utilise them for university education would be as absurd as making Welsh or Erse the channels of instruction at the English universities.

THE FAN.

A PLEA FOR ITS REVIVAL.

The day when it was the ambition of every debutante to possess an immense ostrich-feather fan seems the more remote that the fan has either vanished altogether or has dwindled to such small proportions as to be a negligible quantity from the point of view of use. Here and there may be seen the dowager who still clings to the black beribboned exemplar that used to denote age and sagacity. On the whole, however, the fan has disappeared even from the ballroom, and may only be seen in all its pristine splendour enshrined in a glass case, and too beautiful for use.

In many ways the disappearance of the fan is greatly to be regretted. It is quite one of the prettiest, one of the most elegant, certainly one of the most personal adjuncts of women's dress. It is even more expressive than is a man's eye-glass, and while we no longer give our partners playful taps with our fans, we could find good use for such an admirable means of conveying our feelings. It was formerly, moreover, one of the exquisite finishing touches which lend a dress individuality. It was not merely a question of picking up the colour of a dress, but rather of carrying on the idea of the dress to its very highest point. The old fan-makers realised this to a very marked degree, as can be seen from any French or Italian fan of the 18th century, or earlier. No material was too good for it, no painter too skilful, no workmanship too finished. It was said of Aubrey Beardsley that, whereas other people tried to draw human beings and made of them only puppets, he tried to draw puppets and made of them human beings. In the same way people have tried to paint masterpieces and made of them only trifles, whereas great painters have devoted themselves to trifles such as fans, and made of them real masterpieces.

GOOD ENGLISH FANS.

There are no doubt reasons for the present neglect of the fan. First and foremost, looser clothing and better ventilation render them less necessary nowadays. But there are still plenty of occasions when they would serve a very useful purpose, and, moreover, at their best they really become a kind of jewellery with a good deal more reason than is the case with most jewellery. The early fans were made of such fine materials as tortoiseshell, mother-of-pearl, finely cut ivory, and finely wrought metals, and the sticks, when the fan was open, very often formed elaborate designs, which necessitated the most exquisite workmanship imaginable. A very pretty form of stick and guard was cut-steel, of which a good many English fans were made. Sometimes the proportion of stick exposed was very small; at others nearly all of it was exposed with the exception of a ribbon threaded through the top. The covering of the fan varied from lace to chicken-skin—this last was popular as being durable as well as suitable for its purpose.

The lace fan, of course, serves the purpose solely of ornament, and tones in admirably either with the lighter sort of dress of a plain material or, better still, as a contrast with black velvet. On the whole, silk, satin, or vellum fans are perhaps the most satisfactory. Their surfaces lend themselves best to painting, and it is possible to combine them with very fine workmanship in the stick. The very fact that they do produce the requisite current of air makes them aesthetically more satisfactory. For this reason they were popular in Watteau's time and relatively, they are popular to-day. We cannot all of us be the possessors of Conder fans, but even to-day it is possible to find excellent English fan-painting which deals with ballet dancers as well as with shepherds and shepherdesses.

THE ENGLISHWOMAN'S HANDS.

Among the few fans in vogue to-day are those made of very small feathers. Thus there are small fans made of pheasants' feathers, others of the feathers of the blue jay. These look prettiest mounted on steel sticks and guards. They are not, however, suitable for very many occasions. In the evening in particular they are out of places, unless carried with a dress of rich and sombre appearance. Velvets and brocades show them off best. Strictly speaking, however, a fan should add to the dress and not the dress to the fan. From this point of view the painted fan comes easily first, the more so if it is painted, not with an all-over design, but, like the eighteenth-century Italian fans, in classic design of medallions in some very dark colour surrounded by frivolous designs. The depth of tone of the medallions gives the fan great point, and they are prevented from looking spotty by the natural division of the fan in sections.

Recent art tendencies show a definite revival of the fan—particularly of the painted fan. So far, however, the painted fan has not made its way into ordinary use. This is the more regrettable that Englishwomen do not easily dispose of their hands. The fan is a great incentive to graceful movement, and even if Englishwomen are less eloquent in fanning themselves than are their French or Spanish cousins, the fan is always a graceful and dignified asset with the charm of old association.

HOW TO WASH LACE.

Procure a large glass bottle with a tightly fitting cork. Fill it three parts full with warm, soft water, and add sufficient dissolved curd soap to make a lather. In any districts where the water contains much iron distilled water should be used. Drop the lace into the solution and cork the bottle, which should be shaken vigorously until the lace is clean. The easiest way to do this is to put a thickly folded blanket upon a table, and then jerk the bottle up and down on the pad so formed.

When the dirt is removed rinse out all traces of soap in cold water. Lift the lace on to a soft towel, fold the towel lightly, and press gently to remove some of the water. Spread the lace flat and in shape upon a sheet of white blotting-paper, and cover it first with another sheet of blotting and then with a smooth linen towel. Place over this a drawing board or clean pastry board heavily weighted, and leave for twenty-four hours. Any raised parts of the pattern can then be shaped with the fingers and the point of a bone stiletto passed through the picots (tiny loops).

Lace that is much discoloured may be improved by putting it into an enamelled saucepan with cold water and curd soap. Bring the water to the boil very slowly, and then finish off as above.

A PRETTY BLOUSE.

Sketch of a charming yet simple blouse. Drawn for the "Bombay Gazette" by Miss Margaret Morton.

THE TANGO VETOED FOR GERMAN OFFICERS.

BY THE KAISER'S ORDERS.

A Berlin society journal asserts that the Emperor has issued a Cabinet Order to the effect that officers of the Army and Navy in uniform are not to dance either the Tango or the one-step or two-step, and that they are to avoid private houses where these dances are performed. As officers are always in uniform at private balls, and as practically no private balls take place without officers, such an order, if it be accurately stated, would really apply to society as a whole in the coming season. Incidentally it would give a monopoly of these dances to places of public amusement, where the wearing of uniform is forbidden.

From the Poets.

MOTHERS.

Mothers are the queerest things!
'Member when John went away,
All but mother cried and cried
When they said good-by that day.
She just talked, and seemed to be
Not the slightest bit upset—
Was the only one who smiled!
Others' eyes were streamin' wet.
But when John came back again
On a furlough, safe and sound,
With a medal for his deeds
And without a single wound,
While the rest of us hurrahed,
Laughed and joked and danced about,
Mother kissed him, then she cried—
Cried and cried like all git out!

Edwin L. Sabin.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SOUTHERN COMMAND.

STAFF.

Major W. C. Croly, R.A.M.C., is appointed to the Command of Station Hospital, Mount Abu, vice Major E. W. Slayter, R.A.M.C., transferred to the Home Establishment.

REGIMENTAL.

94th Russell's Infantry.—Major C. F. Dobbs, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, in addition to his own duties, vice Captain C. P. Nicolas relieved.

8th Cavalry.—Lieut B. R. Hudson, Squadron Officer, to be Quarter-Master vice Captain C. B. H. Mansfield relieved.

Capt. H. L. K. Messenger, Supply and Transport Corps, took over command of 13th Mule Corps from 19th November 1913.

29th Punjabis.—Capt. H. T. Skinner, to be officiating Double Company Commander in addition to his other duties as Double Company Officer, vice Captain C. W. J. Smith relieved.

Lieut. C. R. Cleaver, to be Adjutant vice Captain C. Cobb, vacated.

15th Sikhs.—Lieut. A. H. Muir, to be officiating Double Company Commander, vice Major J. R. Cardon, appointed officiating 2nd-in-Command.

Lieut. A. E. Barstow to be officiating Quarter. Master, in addition to his other duties as Double Company Officer, vice Lieut A. H. Muir, appointed officiating Double Company Commander.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave:—

Captain R. S. Hopkins, 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, 6 months, in India, private affairs; Captain R. F. D. Burnett, 42nd Deoli Regiment; 11 days, in India, private affairs. Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Lane, 96th Infantry, 41 days, ex India, privilege; Lieutenant W. C. Hayman, Supply and Transport Corps, 6 months, ex India, medical certificate; Colonel T. Grainger, C. B., I. M. S., Assistant Director of Medical Services, 5th (Mhow) Division, 30 days, privilege; Captain G. N. S. Keene, 29th Punjabis, 1 year, in India, private affairs; Lieutenant G. S. Low, No. 4 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, 1 year and 22 days, ex India, general, in extension.

Captain F. H. Maynard, 125th Napier's Rifles, crossed the Russian Frontier from Russia on the 8th October, 1913.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Nov. 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col C E Baines, 32 Lrs	Lieut L P Buckland, 25 Cav
Lieut-Col G W Robinson, 27Punj	Engineer G L Annett R I M
Lieut-Col P B Haig I M S	Assistant Engineer J Beggs, R I M
Major C A Smith, I A	Mr R W Hodges
Major A C Ralph, 11 Raj	Mr E A Harvey
Capt H Holderness, I G R	Mr J V Cooke
Capt A Chamberlayne, I Lrs	Mr P R Cadell
Capt V N Whitamore I M S	Mr A J Rocke
Capt R, E G Berkeley, I A	Mr H McComas
	Mr P W Murphy
	Mr M S S O'Connor
	Mr C W Waddington, C I E
	Mr L J W Worgan
	Mr T E Moir
	Rev C Stwart

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut. Col. C W G Richardson, 21 Punj to March 15 1914.	91 Punj to Feb 19, 1914
Lieut. Col. G V Holmes, 3 Erin Regt to Jan 18, 1914	Lieut C K Daly, 119 Inf to Feb 2, 1914
Major F H Goldfrap, 23 Cav to June 30 1914	Lieut T H Battye, 10 G R to Feb 2, 1914
Major P C Searle, 109 Inf 2 mo M C	Lieut J S Richardson, R E 9 days
Major R S Muter, R E 3 weeks	Mr Maung Gyi, (9) 2 years
Capt G H W Mortimer, 10 Jats 6 mo M C	Mr R W Formby, 19 days
Capt W Lowry-Corry, 23 Cav 6 mo M C	Mr C W Peake, 14 days
Capt T D H Hackett, I A 1 day	Mr E F Thomas, 7 days
Lieut M E de B Goldman Monk,	Mr W J S Carrapiett, 3 mo M C
	Mr K K Desai, 3 mo M C
	Mr C Du P Thornton 6, mo M C
	Mr E P White, 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt T D H Hackett, I A	Miss M E Greenwood
Mr W G Brown	Mr R C Gordon

32,000 dols. FOR AN ACTRESS.

LARGE DAMAGES FOR MISS OLGA NETHERSOLE.

A jury in the Supreme Court, New York, on Nov. 21, awarded $32,215 (£6,443) to Miss Olga Nethersole, the actress, well known to London playgoers by her production of "Sapho," in an action for breach of contract against Messrs. Liebler and Co., and the Shubert Theatrical Co.

The actress, who, proved a remarkably clever witness in her own behalf, contended that the defendants fulfilled only the first year of a two-year contract with her in which they agreed to pay her $1,000 (£200) a week for a season of not less than twenty-five weeks each year. In the first year she appeared in Maeterlinck's "Mary Magdalene," but the play proved a financial failure. She now sued for the second year's salary, which the jury granted with interest and costs.

The defendants are appealing against the verdict.

ACTION AGAINST A NAVAL OFFICER.

Judgment was delivered on Nov. 19 by the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division in the action brought by the owners of the Spanish merchant vessel Umbe against the officer of the watch of the British warship King Alfred to recover the amount of damages suffered in a collision between the vessels in the North Sea, last July. The learned President came to the conclusion, that the defendant was to blame for the collision, and he ordered a reference to the Registrar and Merchants to assess the damages.

FORCIBLE FEEDING.

HOME OFFICE STATEMENT ON THE PRACTICE.

NOT USED AS DISCIPLINARY MEASURE.

Sir Thomas Barlow, writing on November 14, stated:—During the past fortnight I have received a number of letters respecting forcible feeding of suffragist prisoners, and I have been urged, as President of the Royal College of Physicians, to use such influence as I might possess to enable the person doctors to be relieved from the obligation of performing the operation in question in cases of danger from starvation. It has been asserted by my correspondents in the best conditions that forcible feeding is employed at present not for the purpose of saving life, but as a punitive and disciplinary measure. If that were indeed the case I should willingly join with my correspondents in condemnation of the practice.

But is it a fact? It appeared to me that the straightforward course was for me to apply directly to the Home Office for information on this point. The accompanying letter gives the reply which I have received from Sir Edward Troup, the Permanent Under-Secretary, and I am authorized to publish it:—

"Home Office, Whitehall, S. W.

"11th November, 1913.

"Dear Sir Thomas,—I need hardly say that there is not an atom of truth in the statement that forcible feeding has been resorted to as a "punitive or disciplinary measure." That is a lie which has been deliberately propagated as part of the suffragist campaign. I have no doubt some of your correspondents have been brought to believe it, but those from whom it originated must be well aware that it has no foundation.

"Forcible feeding has never been used in the prisons except when necessary as a medical measure; and even when it would have been necessary as a medical measure the Home Secretary has frequently relieved the prison authorities from that necessity by releasing the prisoner. Since the Home Secretary obtained power under the Act passed last April to release prisoners temporarily in case of ill-health caused by their own misconduct, there have been only three cases of suffragists being forcibly fed. These three were all women awaiting trial on charges of arson, and it was practically certain from their previous history and from their own statements that if they were released on temporary discharge they would within a week or two begin to commit fresh outrages. One of them had been released four times, and on each occasion within a few days of her discharge was arrested for a fresh offence of window breaking or of arson. At the present moment no woman is being forcibly fed. One of the three resumed taking her food in the ordinary way; another was released when she succeeded in 'regurgitating' the whole of her food, so that the feeding became ineffective; and the third when she showed symptoms of appendicitis, of which she admitted she had had previous attacks.

"I may add that in all questions relating to forcible feeding we have been advised by a distinguished physician, whose experience of asylum work is exceptionally wide. He speaks in the highest terms of the skilful way in which the forcible feeding is carried out by the prison medical officers, who have nearly always asylum experience, and by the female warders. In a recent letter to me he said:—

"'I have seen the forcible feeding carried out in Holloway on several occasions, and I am certain that the wardresses do their work in a thoroughly efficient manner. The cases at which I have been present at the feeding have been scattered over a somewhat lengthened period but in no one instance could the wardresses' work of holding the prisoner have been more humanely or efficiently carried out by asylum nurses. It is true that the resistance offered by the suffragists is at times great and skilfully effected, but in my opinion the wardresses are thoroughly competent to carry out their duties. . . . The difference between asylum cases and the prison ones lies in the thought-out resistance which the suffragist offers, even when efficiently held by the wardresses.'

"I have shown this letter to the Home Secretary and he approves of it.

"Yours sincerely,

"EDWARD TROUP.

"Sir Thomas Barlow, Bt., K.C.V.O., F.R.S., M.D., &c."

Having regard to the above authoritative statement I submit (1) that there is at present no forcible feeding of suffragist prisoners; (2) that since April only in three cases of suffragist prisoners has forcible feeding been employed; (3) that there is no foundation for the statement made by all my correspondents that forcible feeding is employed as a punitive and disciplinary measure. I fail to see any reason why I should intervene by criticism or condemnation.

TURKO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

The *Teheran* correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Nov. 16:—The Persian Government has instructed its Ambassador in Constantinople to sign the protocol of the Turco-Persian frontier agreement, the sole reservation being that the navigation rights of the Shat-el-Arab shall not be affected by the fact that the frontier now follows the Persian coast, whereas formerly it followed the middle of the waterway. No difficulty need be apprehended on this score, however, since the Anglo-Turkish Convention signed in London on July 29 declared that the navigation of the Shat-el-Arab should be open to all nations. The Government has also asked the good offices of Great Britain and Russia to secure a satisfactory arrangement with regard to the migratory tribes on the frontier in the Zohab district. Ittila-ul-Mulk has been nominated first commissioner, and will start with the other commissioners from Constantinople this week for Mohammerah, where the labours of the Commission are to begin. An escort of forty Cossacks is being provided. Eight hundred gendarmerie are now reported to have left Shiraz to begin the patrolling of the road between Kazerun and Bushire. Amicable arrangements have been made with some of the local Khans. The notorious chief Mohamed Ali Khan Kashkuli has surrendered the lands seized by him in the Shapur district to the rightful owners through the intermediary of the gendarmerie.

Reuter's Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that the protocol in regard to the Turco-Persian frontier delimitation was signed on Nov. 17 by the Grand Vizier and the British, Russian, and Persian Ambassadors

VENEREAL DISEASES IN THE NAVY.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

An official report states that at the first two meetings of the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases, held on November 7 and November 10, preliminary evidence was given by Dr Stevenson, Superintendent of Statistics at the General Register Office, and statistical evidence as to the prevalence of venereal diseases in the Royal Navy by Surgeon General May, the Director General of the Navy Medical Department.

Dr. Stevenson's evidence was concerned with the figures contained in the annual report for 1911 of the Registrar-General for England and Wales, and related mainly to the question of the reliance which might be placed on those figures as indications of the prevalence of venereal disease in the country. Dr. Stevenson thought that, although the quality of certification generally was improving, there undoubtedly existed a reluctance on the part of medical practitioners to certify venereal diseases as a cause of death, and that consequently the figures contained in the report were minimum figures. He agreed also that there were doubtless many cases of deaths indirectly due to venereal diseases which are not demonstrated by the tables of the report. At the same time he considered that, although the figures do not express the facts, they bear some relation to the facts, and must be regarded as having a distinct comparative value; for instance, he attached importance to figures showing that the death-rate from syphilis in London is four times as high as in the rural districts, and that in descending the scale from the densely populated to the rural districts the death-rate becomes progressively lower.

Dealing with the question of improving certification, Dr. Stevenson strongly advocated a general system of confidential certification under which certificates of the cause of death would not be handed over to the surviving relatives.

The Director-General of the Navy Medical Department gave figures extending over the period from 1905 to 1912. These figures showed evidence of decline, both in regard to syphilis and to gonorrhœa. The figures of the number of cases and of the number of days lost through sickness for 1912, showed a far more accentuated fall as regards venereal diseases than for any other disease. The Director-General considered that the reduction in the figures might be due rather to the better education of the sailor in health matters than to the diminution in the prevalence of diseases in the ports. He thought that the men had absolute confidence in their medical officers, and that concealment of disease was practically non-existent.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War office, Nov. 18.

Regular forces.
Commands and Staff.

Col. Fitz J. M. Edwards, D. S. O., Indian Army, to be a Col. on the staff in India, and to be granted the temporary rank of Brig.-Gen. while so employed, vice Col. (temporary Brig.-Gen.) E. B. Burton, C. B. (Sept. 29).

Capt. E. I. D. Gordon, Royal Scots Fusiliers, from a Staff Capt., to be a Garrison Adj. (graded Staff Capt.) (Nov. 10).

Cavalry.

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards—Capt. A. J. McCulloch is seconded for service on the Staff (Oct. 10).

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers—Capt. A. Boyd-Rochfort is seconded for service with the Eastern Cavalry Depot (Oct. 31).

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Sec. Lieut. R. S. Lambert, from Royal Scots (Lothian Regt), to be Sec. Lieut. (Nov. 19).

Infantry.

Lincolnshire Regt.—Lieut. E. P. Lloyd to be Adj., vice J. H. T. Priestman (Nov 16.)

Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Inf.)—Lieut. V. W. Roche to be Adj., vice T. A. Walsh (Nov. 16); Sec. Lieut. R. L. Moore is seconded while studying the Chinese language (Oct. 30).

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorks. Regt.)—Superny. Capt. H. W. Mecall is restored to the establishment (Oct. 27); Superny. Capt. M. D. Carey is restored to the establishment (Nov. 2).

Worcestershire Regt.—Capt. C. V. Beresford to be Adj., vice T. H. Hughes (Nov. 17).

Queen's (Own (Royal West Kent Regt.)—Superny. Capt. G. Elgood is restored to the establishment (Nov. 1).

Highland Light Inf.—Major C. E. Andrews retires on retired pay (Nov. 19); Capt. T. F. Murray to be Major (Nov. 19); Capt S. Acklom is seconded for service as an Adj., T. F. (Oct. 27); Superny. Capt. B. H. Baird is restored to the establishment (Oct. 27; Superny, Capt. W. H. E. Segrave, D. S. O., is restored to the establishment (Nov. 19).

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, Duke of Albany's) Lieut N. C. Orr, is seconded for service as an Adj., T. F. (Nov. 1); Sec. Lieut. D. W. A. D. MacKenzie to be Lieut. (Nov. 1).

Connaught Rangers—Superny. Lieut. T. F. V. Foster is restored to the establishment (Oct. 29.)

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Superny. Capt. W. A. Henderson is restored to the establishment (Nov. 1)

Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. R. C. Dimsdale is seconded for service as an Adj., T. F. (Oct. 27); Superny. Capt. G. E. B. Stephens is restored to the establishment (Oct. 27.)

Army Medical Service.

Col. T. P. Woodhouse, on completion of four years' service in his rank, is placed on the Half-pay List (Nov. 17); Lieut-Col. H. N. Thompson, D.S.O., M.B., from the R.A.M.C., to be Col., vice T. P. Woodhouse, to half-pay (Nov. 17).

R. A. M. C—Major F W Begbie to be Lieut.-Col., vice H. N. Tompson, D. S. O., promoted (Nov 17).

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Rev F G Wright, Chaplain to the Forces, First Class, is placed on retired pay (Nov 17).

Army Pay Department.

Major A J B Church, Staff Paymaster, to be Lieut.-Col. (Nov 17).

BRITISH CHILDREN IN INDIA.

Sir Charles Macara, Sir Arthur Haworth, Mr. Alfred Crewdson, Mr. Percy Ashworth, Mr. J. R. Barlow, Mr. James Lawrence, and Col. G. Hesketh have issued an appeal to the principal Lancashire towns on behalf of orphan and destitute children of British descent in India. It seems that there are 10,000 of them, and the Government of India is prepared to supplement generously all money raised from private sources for their maintenance and education. Donations may be sent to Mr. Francis Ashworth, 55 Market Street, Manchester.

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"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it festered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

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